

## U.S. Honduran Base To Last, Study Says

**Congressional Report Says Pentagon Has Set Up 'Semipermanent' Presence**

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. military forces have taken advantage of six months of maneuvers in Honduras to create "a substantial, semipermanent military capability" in the country without informing Congress, according to a congressional staff report.

Construction of airstrips, housing, radio facilities, ocean piers, roads, an 11-mile-long (18-kilometer-long) tank trap and other facilities points to "significant additional U.S. military presence in Honduras for an indefinite period," according to an unpublished report of the House Armed Services panel on military construction. The facilities, particularly those near the Nicaraguan border, could also be used by "other entities of the U.S. government," the report states.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said Tuesday that they intend to station about 1,000 U.S. military personnel in Honduras when the series of exercises known as Big Pine 2 ends late this month. A second long series of ground, air and naval exercises is expected to begin this summer, although Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has not formally approved those plans.

Beyond the exercises, however, a debate is taking place within the military about establishing a more extensive U.S. presence in Honduras to challenge the leftist government of Nicaragua and Salvadorean influence in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras itself.

General Paul F. Gorman, commander in chief of the Southern Command in Panama, is lobbying strenuously for a permanent or semipermanent presence, including a U.S. naval and air facility on Honduras' Caribbean coast. Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, commander in chief of the Atlantic forces in Norfolk, Virginia, is less enthusiastic, reflecting what some observers said is a turf battle between the two commanders.

Senior U.S. officials are said to be trying to restrain General Gorman for the moment, because they do not want Congress or the House

to believe that Big Pine 2 has been used surreptitiously to create a network of U.S. bases. Some officials also think that a large-scale U.S. presence could lead to prostitution, crime and cultural tensions that eventually might do political damage to pro-U.S. leaders in the country.

In the long run, however, many officials think the United States may need facilities in Honduras, particularly in the event of what one official called "a deterioration of the security situation."

The administration announced Big Pine 2 last August as a series of U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers intended to strengthen the rightist government in Honduras and its armed forces and to intimidate the leftist Sandinists government in Nicaragua. The Reagan administration hoped the exercises would discourage the Sandinists from aiding leftist guerrillas in El Salvador, while Nicaragua asserted that Big Pine 2 — along with an anti-Sandinist campaign financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency — was aimed at destabilizing its government.

The exercises have placed as many as 5,000 U.S. servicemen at a time in Honduras. The troops have included Army combat engineers and Navy Seabees who have helped build military facilities on at least five bases.

According to the congressional report, only two of those sites have received formal funding approval from Congress through the normal route, the military construction budget. The rest have been financed with money budgeted for exercises, the report says, although several of them go beyond what is needed for the exercise itself.

At San Lorenzo, for instance, near the southwest border of Nicaragua, U.S. and Honduran forces have built a tank trap, which is a ditch eight feet wide, 10 feet deep and 11 miles long. The engineers have also helped build a 4,000-foot dirt runway, long enough to handle C-130 transport planes, and have dug water wells, improved roads and constructed 20 wooden huts.

"Although the construction at

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



PACKING THE SLOPES — Yugoslav soldiers marched arm in arm down a slope at Sarajevo Thursday

to pack snow for the Winter Olympics, which open next week. The snow had softened in recent mild weather.

## Arafat Faces Pressure to Restore Unity

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service

TUNIS — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has run into trouble in his drive to move quickly and decisively to expel pro-Syrian dissidents amid signs that supporters and opponents alike are determined to clip his wings.

It was the biggest battle between the army and Syrian-backed anti-government militiamen since the end of the Chouf mountain clashes on Sept. 26, according to government security sources.

The sources also said that 250 pro-Syrian Palestinian guerrillas entered Beirut on Thursday evening to join forces with the opposition militia.

In view of the failure of Saudi and U.S. efforts to get the Lebanese government, Syrian and opposition Druze and Shiite leaders to agree on a security plan to stabilize the situation in Beirut and begin moves

toward national reconciliation, there were widespread fears that the intense fighting was the start of another full-scale war between government and opposition forces.

Shells fired by various combatants slammed into densely populated neighborhoods and villages from the port of Jbeil, 16 miles (25 kilometers) north of Beirut to the Druze-dominated Aley and Chouf mountains to the east and in the disputed Kharroub district to the south.

"This is the heaviest artillery exchange I have heard since I came to Lebanon at the end of November," said the U.S. Marine spokesman, Major Dennis Brooks, whose compound is located in the southern suburbs next to Beirut International Airport.

The Syrian Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia delivered a diplomatic bombshell to the Lebanese govern-

## Shiites and Druze Clash With Army And Christians in Beirut, Mountains

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A massive tank, rocket and artillery battle erupted Thursday between the Lebanese Army and Druze and Shiite militiamen in Beirut and across the hills surrounding the capital.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Administration officials Wednesday detailed President Ronald Reagan's budget proposal for fiscal year 1985 for reporters in Washington. From left to right are Martin S.

Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

## Election Precludes Bold Reagan Budget

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For those awaiting bold proposals to reduce the federal deficit, President Ronald Reagan offered this budget message Wednesday: Wait until next year.

It was an uncharacteristic stance for a president who has dominated the fiscal debate with pledges to cut spending sharply and keep taxes down.

Even if untrue, such reports help explain the delay in convening the Palestinian congress. Fatah loyalists insist that Mr. Arafat commands the two-thirds of the 384 delegates required to expel the dissidents.

But even if that is the case — and the Damascus-based dissidents deny that it is — Mr. Arafat's supporters want to slow down the congress process. Privately, they make little secret of their irritation with what they see as Mr. Arafat's tendency to make key decisions

At the same time these officials acknowledged what they described as the political futility of achieving those actions just as the Congress and Mr. Reagan are beginning the 1984 campaign.

In the current political climate, Mr. Reagan is not reintroducing spending cuts in school aid, food

— study could result in proposals to broaden the tax base and increase revenues overall.

The budget submitted Wednesday explicitly aims to skirt long-range tax and spending issues. Instead it calls for discipline in preserving the gains achieved and a bit more "retrenchment" on spending. If this is done, it says that a new "equilibrium" can be achieved between spending and receipts.

The problem is that, by the administration's own calculation, the new "equilibrium" still leaves deficits that threaten continued economic growth.

To this end, the president has directed Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to prepare proposals for tax increases at the end of the year, after the election. Mr. Regan suggested Wednesday that his

## Democrats Say Reagan Budget Fails on Deficit

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic leaders have derided President Ronald Reagan's efforts to reduce the budget deficit as inadequate. They say they will propose a package of spending cuts and new revenue

Martin S. Feldstein said the administration is prepared to see its budget trimmed. Page 3. nes worth at least \$200 billion over three years.

That is double the deficit-reduction "down payment" suggested by the president in his State of the Union speech last week.

Representative James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas and the House majority leader, said his party's proposals would focus mainly on lower defense spending and higher taxes. Mr. Reagan has expressed great reluctance on altering his budget in these areas.

Mr. Wright also said the Democrats would recommend cuts in entitlement programs, which have generally been sacred to Democratic lawmakers.

"At the very least, our total will be \$200 billion over three years," said Mr. Wright, who will represent House Democrats in a bipartisan effort to reduce deficits that was suggested by Mr. Reagan last week. "We really need to make some bite

in the deficit."

Mr. Wright said that he had discussed the proposed \$200-billion package with Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, who will represent Senate Democrats on the bipartisan budget panel. Mr. Wright said the senators indicated support for his plan, but they have not endorsed it publicly.

The president's proposal caused confusion in Democratic ranks because party leaders wanted to appear reasonable while still criticizing soaring deficits during the presidential campaign.

Wednesday's announcement indicates that the Democrats have decided to challenge the White House directly on the deficit issue and that they will try to dramatize what they believe is the administration's

inability to deal with the problem.

Mr. Wright described the party's strategy as "we'll call you and raise you." The majority leader then added, "We'll see if they're serious about deficit reductions."

Actual discussions with the White House and congressional Republicans could begin early next week. Mr. Wright said. Before that, Democratic leaders will clear their proposals with party members. Mr. Wright said he would not move more than (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

## Dollar Is Seen Staying High For 10 Years

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The president's Council of Economic Advisors warned Thursday that it may be as much as 10 years before the U.S. dollar recedes to "its long-term value" when compared with other major currencies.

In a detailed examination of the world economy, the council, led by Martin S. Feldstein, for the first time put a number on the amount

The Deutsche mark rose sharply against the dollar. Page 11.

by which it believes the dollar is overvalued in foreign exchange markets — 32 percent.

The council pointed to high real interest rates as the most important cause of an overvalued dollar. The value of the dollar in turn is expected to lead to a record \$10-billion merchandise trade deficit in 1984.

The economists estimated that of the \$110-billion trade deficit, which is likely to worsen in 1985, about \$54 billion was caused by the overvalued dollar. They said that another \$20 billion to \$25 billion could be considered "normal" for the country, which normally runs a surplus on trade in services.

They argue that the best way to deal with the trade deficit is not to create new protectionist devices in the belief that other nations follow unfair trade practices, but to alter the United States' economic policies, notably the budget deficit. The deficit keeps interest rates and therefore the dollar too high.

The report said the danger was not the magnitude of the trade deficit itself but the mistaken perception that it signified a "serious adverse long-run trend in the competitive standing of the United States in the world economy" that needed to be attacked by installing an "industrial policy."

The sharp rise in the dollar in the last three years has made it more difficult for U.S. companies to sell products abroad. It has made it easier for foreigners to sell their goods in the United States. This has led to the rise of protectionist sentiment in Congress.

President Ronald Reagan cited the dollar problem in his annual Economic Report to Congress released Thursday. He noted the dollar's relation to the trade imbalance but in softer phrases that did not link dollar overvaluation to the budget deficit problem.

The president restated his commitment "to the principle of free trade as the best way to bring the benefits of competition to American consumers and businesses."

The tone of both reports was upbeat on world economic prospects, although the Council of Economic Advisors said that "the outlook is not entirely sunny."

The three-member council said that the vigorous U.S. recovery in 1983, which will be extended this year, "began to lead the world out of recession."

In deference to different views at the Treasury Department on the relationship between the budget deficit, high interest rates, dollar overvaluation, and the trade deficit, the Council of Economic Advisors appeared to be pulling its punches in seeking to explain why real interest rates remained high.

The narrative in the report raises the question rhetorically: "If high real interest rates are the most important explanation for the high real value of the dollar, what is the explanation for the high real interest rates?" It responds: "This question is a subject of some controversy."

In another section, however, the report stated flatly that "measures to reduce the budget deficit would lower real interest rates" and would also lower the real value of the dollar.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and Under Secretary Beryl Sprinkel have contended in testimony and interviews that there is no direct link between budget deficits and high interest rates. They say that the dollar is strong, not necessarily overvalued, for reasons other than high interest rates alone.

## Trudeau Is Criticized For Remarks on NATO

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada has run into a storm of criticism at home for remarks he made in Europe last weekend questioning the fundamental assumption of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's nuclear strategy.

# U.S. Homosexuals Contest View That They Are Security Risks

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sex and security. The combination has always been volatile, and the history and literature of spying are replete with tales of betrayal and blackmail resulting from romantic attachments.

These days, like almost everything else, the subject has landed in the courts, but the issue being tested has little relation to the popular image of a rakish male spy caught in a tryst with a female foreign agent.

To the consternation of intelligence officials, the subject of the lawsuits is homosexuality and security, specifically the idea that the two are incompatible.

In Washington, Los Angeles and San Francisco, homosexual men who worked directly or indirectly for the Central Intelligence Agency and lost security clearances when their sexual orientation became known have gone to court to challenge long-standing attitudes toward homosexuality. All the cases are still pending.

Their contention, stated in the Los Angeles complaint filed by John W. Green, an electrical engineer at the TRW Corp. who lost his clearance to work on intelligence projects, is simple: "There is no rational, legitimate or demonstrable relationship between homosexuality and a person's suitability to hold a security clearance."

The CIA's position is equally plain: There is often a rational, legitimate and demonstrable relationship.

"Foreign intelligence services," said an agency spokesman, Dale Peterson, "are known to target for cultivation and exploitation persons known or be-

lieved to be practicing adult homosexual behavior. There have been a significant number of espionage cases in which homosexual conduct has been a factor."

Mr. Peterson added that the CIA had no blanket prohibition against hiring homosexuals or giving them security clearances.

"Each case is reviewed on its merits," he said, declining to say whether the agency had ever retained an employee known to be homosexual.

The court cases have crystallized an issue that has long troubled intelligence forces. In 1980, the National Security Agency, which monitors worldwide communications and handles code-breaking for the government, routinely suspended the security clearance of a linguist who was discovered to be a homosexual.

Then the agency reinstated the clearance after the linguist promised to tell his family that he was a homosexual and vowed that he would not succumb to blackmail. The decision, made by Admiral Bobby R. Inman, then the NSA director, rocked the intelligence establishment.

The prevalent attitude among intelligence officials is then, and one that has changed little since, is that homosexuality equals trouble.

As evidence, officials cite the Soviet spy ring in Britain led by Kim Philby that revolved, in part, around homosexual relationships.

In the United States, intelligence officials said that perhaps the most serious espionage case at the NSA involved two analysts who defected to the Soviet Union in 1960. The officials said both were believed to be homosexual.

"There was a time," an official said, "when we believed the great danger posed by homosexuals was the threat of blackmail. I think as attitudes about homosexuality have changed, and their behavior has become more open and acceptable, the blackmail threat has receded somewhat."

"A primary concern now is that homosexuals often seek sex in questionable places and with unknown partners, possibly jeopardizing their own safety and our security."

In the case of Mr. Green, for example, the CIA's director of security, William R. Kotapish, in rejecting an appeal for reinstatement of his security clearance in 1982, wrote him: "You stated that for a six- to eight-month period, you had sexual relationships with a different person at least once a week, usually meeting these various partners at Los Angeles discos."

Mr. Kotapish also cited "two incidents of sexual activity with other males, one involving a foreign national," that "took place while you were on a business trip to a sensitive facility abroad."

Mr. Green's response, as presented by his attorneys in court documents, was that he had worked without incident for nearly 10 years on classified contracts at TRW and that he "is not embarrassed or ashamed about his homosexuality."

To the charge that he failed to inform either TRW or the CIA that he was a homosexual, Mr. Green said that he had reported his membership in the largest homosexual ski club in Los Angeles and had discussed his homosexuality with colleagues at work.

In the Washington case, a CIA electronics technician

was dismissed after an internal investigation concluded that "the circumstances of his homosexuality" posed a security threat. The man, who filed suit in 1982 as "John Doe" because CIA regulations require that employees not publicly disclose their work, asked to be reinstated on the ground that his dismissal violated normal agency termination procedures.

Last week Richard L. Gayer, an electrical engineer at the GTE Sylvania Corp. in Mountain View, California, sued the CIA in San Francisco, charging that he had failed to receive a security clearance to work on a classified project. Mr. Gayer, who has been an activist for homosexual rights, said he had assumed that the CIA was responsible for the problem.

"They are simply held to the past," he said. "They assume that gays are going to part with secrets at the slightest pressure and that as a class, we care less about the welfare and safety of the nation. That's simply not true."

Franklin E. Kameny, a Washington resident who advises homosexuals about security clearance issues, called the CIA "hasty and hysterical" on the question.

Mr. Kameny said: "Here in 1984 they are operating on the basis of notions unchanged since 1954. Their minds seemed hermetically sealed."

Mr. Kameny said that the intelligence agencies, along with the military services, were the main holdouts against homosexuality.

"In most cases among defense contractors involving sensitive weapons projects," he said, "gays can keep their security clearances unless there are aggravating circumstances. The policies of the intelligence agencies are set by intellectual Neanderthals."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Astronauts Rehearse for Shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Five astronauts undertook final practices and flight reviews Thursday for the 10th flight of the U.S. space shuttle, scheduled for Friday morning. The mission is to feature man's first tetherless space walk and the first flight ever of a U.S. Army officer, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stewart.

Weather forecasters said conditions should be ideal, with clear skies, at the planned 8 A.M. liftoff. The test director, Stan Gross, said the countdown was among the smoothest yet for a manned flight, with only a few minor technical problems reported.

On the first two days of the trip, the astronauts will deploy two commercial communications satellites. Western Union and the government of Indonesia each are paying the National Aeronautics and Space Administration \$10 million for the delivery service.

Chile Refuses to Expel Former Nazi

SANTIAGO (AP) — The Chilean Foreign Ministry has rejected an Israeli request to expel Walter Rauff, a former Nazi officer, who can stand trial in Israel on murder charges in connection with the deaths of thousands of Jews in World War II.

David Kimche, director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, said that he made a 24-hour visit to Santiago on Wednesday to explain that Mr. Rauff "is one of the worst living war criminals in the West and we believe he should be expelled."

Mr. Rauff, 77, has lived in Chile for 26 years. Five years after his arrival in 1958, Chile's Supreme Court declined to extradite him for trial in West Germany on the ground that Chile's statute of limitations on war crimes had expired. The Chilean justice minister, Jaime Allende del Valle, said: "It would be inappropriate to expel a citizen who has lived 20 years in peace here since the Supreme Court ruling. I don't see why a measure should be taken now if it was not taken in 1963."

### South Africa Holds 3 on Spy Charges

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — South Africa is holding three persons, one of them a member of its Defense Force, on espionage charges, a spokesman for the Minister of Police and Prisons, Louis Le Grange, said Thursday.

The defense minister, General Magnus Malan, told Parliament on Wednesday that a member of the Defense Force had been exposed as a spy, one month after Dieter Feltz Gerhart, a high-ranking naval officer, was given a life sentence for acting as a Soviet agent.

The spokesman said the Defense Force member involved in the latest case was a national serviceman but declined to give further details. General Malan said he could give no details of the latest espionage activities nor the identity of the alleged spy.

### Cheysson Urges Mutual Chad Pullout

NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson of France called Thursday for a mutual withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad, and Chadian officials denied Libyan reports of a recent rebel victory.

"The day that Libyan troops pull out of Chad, not a day will pass before we withdraw," Mr. Cheysson said after meeting with President Hissene Habré.

Earlier, the official Libyan news agency, JANA, quoting the rebel radio station in northern Chad, reported that 354 government troops and four French soldiers were killed in a rebel counterattack in eastern Chad, near Tokou. It gave no date for the battle, and both the French Defense Ministry in Paris and the Chad Information Ministry "categorically" denied the claim.

### Polish Government Assails Walesa

WARSAW (UPI) — The Polish government denounced the Solidarity union leader, Lech Walesa, on Thursday as a corrupt and lazy public-sector spender. The criticism was made in an open letter published nationwide.

In the sharpest and most detailed personal attack against Mr. Walesa since he rose to prominence three years ago, the union leader was accused of repeatedly violating Polish law and making himself a millionaire at the expense of the workers he represented. The letter, from an employee in Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's office, was published in the state-controlled press.

The letter said that Mr. Walesa was portraying himself as a victim of official harassment to win public sympathy. It condemned his meetings with underground leaders and "statements contrary to the interests of the state," and hinted that he might eventually be prosecuted. In Gdansk, Mr. Walesa's wife, Danuta, confirmed that he had received the 19-page letter Wednesday.

### 200,000 in Spain Protest Job Losses

MADRID (Reuters) — At least two people were hurt in clashes with police Thursday as about 200,000 workers staged a day of strikes and marches across Spain to protest industry job losses, union officials said.

The Communist-led Workers' Commissions union, which spearheaded the strikes in shipyards and ports, described them as the biggest protest to date against plans by the Socialist government to regenerate inefficient and outmoded industry.

Prime Minister Felipe González's government, which took office 14 months ago with a mandate to modernize Spain, argues that an overhaul of industry, put off by its predecessors to avoid political instability, cannot be delayed any longer.

### Britain, Argentina Hold Secret Talks

LONDON (AP) — Britain and Argentina have been conducting secret talks about the future of the Falkland Islands for nearly two months, the British Foreign Office disclosed Thursday night.

A spokesman said that the talks, conducted through Swiss and Brazilian intermediaries, have covered all issues except sovereignty. The spokesman said that the Foreign Office had put forward "specific ideas" for normalizing relations between the two countries.

Britain and Argentina fought a brief war for the South Atlantic Islands in 1982, which ended with the Argentine invading troops surrendering and being sent home by a British task force. Argentina, whose military leaders turned over power to an elected civilian government in December, has claimed the islands for more than 150 years.

### Israel Orders Arab Campus Closed

TEL AVIV (NYT) — The Israeli military authorities on Thursday night ordered the main campus of Bir Zeit University closed for three months.

The army spokesman's office said the closure of the largest Arab university in the Israeli-occupied West Bank was punishment for violent disturbances and grave violations of public order Tuesday. The university was informed that academic life could continue on a new campus about half a mile (less than a kilometer) from the center of Bir Zeit.

A university spokesman said Tuesday's demonstration protesting the killing of an Arab youth in a Nablus demonstration and an alleged plot to attack the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem had not been violent. The army statement said 400 students had gathered on the campus, paralyzed studies, raised flags of the Palestine Liberation Organization and rushed into nearby streets where they erected roadblocks and set fire to automobile tires.

### London Times Workers End Strike

LONDON (AP) — Striking newspaper workers agreed to return to work Thursday, enabling The Times of London and its sister paper The Sunday Times to reappear after a seven-day stoppage.

The decision by the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades union came too late to allow publication of Friday's issue, but Arthur Britten, director of corporate relations, said the paper would appear Saturday and The Sunday Times the next day. He said the shutdown cost £2 million (\$2.8 million).

The workers walked off the job in protest over the appointment of a photo sales manager as librarian and the assignment of the previous librarian to other duties in the archives. Mr. Britten said it was agreed with the union that the two appointees would remain in the jobs assigned by the company, and that there would be further talks in three months.

### For the Record

A sniffling, wriggling groundhog emerged from his burrow in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, at dawn Thursday and saw his shadow, thus predicting another six weeks of winter for the United States, according to folklore. It was the 92d time in 97 years that local groundhogs had predicted continuing winters. (AP)

A Mobile, Alabama, judge ordered Thursday the execution of a Ku Klux Klan member, Henry Francis Hays, 29, for murdering Michael Donald, 19, a black man, in 1981 and hanging his body from a tree "to show Klan strength in Alabama." (AP)

Roman Catholic Church authorities in Paris announced Thursday the return of a revered tunie apparently stolen by a leftist guerrilla group to raise money for the outlawed Polish union Solidarity. The tunie, which some believers say was worn by Christ shortly before his death, was returned "in good condition" this week to the Basilica of Saint Denis near Paris, a priest said. (UPI)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in Budapest on Thursday on a three-day official visit. The visit is her first to a Warsaw Pact country and the first by any British head of government to Hungary. (UPI)

## Kiessling Issue May Be Difficult to Brush Away

By Henry Tarriner  
International Herald Tribune

BONN — West German television on Wednesday night showed artists putting the final brush to a cartoon of Chancellor Helmut Kohl sweeping a mountain of dirt under a rug.

In more polite form, editorialists in many newspapers Thursday morning echoed the theme that the chancellor had stayed a government crisis for the time being but that he had raised new questions when he chose to retain Defense Minister Manfred Wörner while reinstating

General Günter Kiessling, whom Mr. Wörner had fired as a security risk in December.

Several papers pointed out what they considered the fragility of the "agreed settlement" between the minister and the general that Mr. Kohl had brought about.

The prestigious Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, which supports the government, noted that the parliamentary commission investigating the case would continue its meetings and "is certain to open the Pandora's box again."

Die Welt, equally pro-government

called Mr. Kohl's compromise a "temporary solution" that was not likely to have "the cleansing effect that one would expect from a rational resolution of a scandal."

Die Welt predicted that "heads will roll" in the Defense Ministry and in military intelligence, which Mr. Wörner blamed for having fed him allegations of General Kiessling's homosexual tendencies that could not be substantiated.

Mr. Wörner, in two television interviews, conceded that the affair may have undermined some of the confidence that military officers and soldiers had in him, and he vowed to make it his first priority "to restore this confidence where it has suffered."

That is a delicate issue in West Germany. Politicians and commentators have expressed fears about the impact of the case on the morale and the standing of the Bundeswehr, the armed forces.

The Bundeswehr, unlike West Germany's political institutions, reflects a limitation in the country's sovereignty.

Even in peacetime all major units of the army field forces are assigned to NATO, and in times of tension or defense emergency they come under NATO operational command," says a government booklet, "Facts About Germany."

It adds that the Bundeswehr "has neither strategic offensive weapons

nor nuclear, chemical or biological warheads or agents."

General Kiessling's position as one of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's two deputy supreme commanders has been described in the press as a job without responsibility that provides a few hours of routine work a week, while the other deputy commander, a position that is always held by a Briton, has real responsibilities.

The West Germans are aware of the limitations of the armed forces, and for some it is chafing. But many also remember the old days of German militarism.

General Kiessling came under criticism when he demanded that Mr. Wörner stop accusing him and accept his "word of honor" as an officer. Historians said that the word-of-honor concept died with the Prussian officers' class and that special honor courts for officers were abolished by the Weimar Republic.

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Rehearse for Shutdown

(AP) — First astronauts will leave the space station this morning. The mission, the first flight of the shuttle program, should begin at 7:30 a.m. EST. The first flight director, Stan Goss, is expected to be a named flight director for a planned flight in the fall. The astronauts will be the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's first crew to be trained for a planned flight.

**Expeditionary** — A former NASA scientist is currently working on the International Space Station.

Both David A. Stockman, the director of the budget and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Thursday that the president would be willing to consider less military spending.

Mr. Stockman said that Mr. Regan's request for the military was not "canceled in stone." Mr. Regan said before the Senate Finance Committee that "we're willing to discuss" changes in the defense budget.

But Larry M. Speakes, Mr. Regan's spokesman, maintained that the president's budget request was "realistic."

"We think it can be achieved," he said.

He added that Mr. Regan was "willing to go into negotiations," but would not do anything "at the

## Feldstein Says Deficits Demand Overall Cut In Spending This Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's top economic adviser said Thursday that the United States could not wait another year to deal with troublesome budget deficits and that the administration is prepared to see its new budget — including military spending — trimmed.

"The budget is not what we want to see happen in 1985," Martin S. Feldstein said.

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"We think it can be achieved," he said.

He added that Mr. Regan was "willing to go into negotiations," but would not do anything "at the

expense of the recovery or national security."

Asked if Mr. Feldstein spoke for the administration, Mr. Speakes said, "You'll have to make your own judgment."

Mr. Reagan, in submitting his annual Economic Report to Congress on Thursday, said, "I am committed to finding ways to reduce further the growth of spending and to put the budget on a path that will lead to a balance between outlays and receipts."

"In 1985," he said, "I will submit a budget that can achieve this goal. The unwillingness of the Congress to accept the proposals that I offered has made it clear to me that we must wait until after this year's election to enact spending reductions coupled with tax simplification that will eventually eliminate our budget deficit."

Mr. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said:

"We're going to have to have additional tax revenues; we're going to have to trim back on the size of the defense authorization; and we're going to have to have domestic spending cuts."

Mr. Reagan submitted his budget plan to Congress on Wednesday.



## U.S. May Destroy Grain Contaminated by EDB, Weighs Fumigant Ban

By Cass Peterson  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Contamination of the U.S. grain supply with ethylene dibromide, a cancer-causing chemical, is so serious that the Environmental Protection Agency has decided to recommend measures that could require the destruction of some corn and wheat.

The grains are treated with ethylene dibromide, or EDB, to prevent insect damage in storage.

According to sources, William D. Ruckelshaus, the EPA administrator, will recommend standards for acceptable residues in grains and grain-based food products that could require the destruction of up to 8 percent of U.S. corn, 2 percent of wheat and as much as 13 percent of the grain-based foods on grocery shelves.

The standards will vary according to how much processing the grain has undergone. Ethylene dibromide dissipates by as much as 85 percent at each processing step, according to scientists.

It was unclear if Mr. Ruckelshaus had decided to ban immediately all uses of the chemical as a fumigant, as environmental groups and some members of Congress have urged.

But even a phased-in ban on EDB as a fumigant for fruit could have severe repercussions in the Caribbean.

U.S. embassies in five Central American and Caribbean countries have warned the administration that U.S. development efforts in the region could be undermined if the government bans the chemical.

The fear, according to EPA and State Department officials, is that strong action on ethylene dibromide could set back President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative. Under this plan, the United States has committed millions of dollars in financial aid and granted duty-free access for virtually all the region's exports.

One of the most important Central American exports is tropical fruit, such as mangos and papayas, which by law must be fumigated before entering the United States. Ethylene dibromide is the most popular fumigant.

Many Caribbean countries have been erecting fumigation chambers, in some cases with U.S. financial help, preparing for an increase in exports. Some major buyers of U.S. grain and citrus have expressed concern

about the high levels of ethylene dibromide that are being found in fruit and stored grain here.

Agriculture Department officials confirmed that the problem was discussed last week in London, where the Soviet Union and the United States conferred on future grain deals.

U.S. officials say that some contaminated grain has undoubtedly been shipped to the Soviet Union and other buyers. Some granaries use EDB and some use other pesticides, but this grain inventory is usually lumped together when being sold.

Mr. Ruckelshaus is expected to announce his decision on the chemical Friday. EPA and State Department officials are preparing a cable to be sent to all U.S. missions to inform them what standards their countries' exports will be expected to meet.

### ■ Delay Alleged

Robert L. Jackson of the *Los Angeles Times* reported from Washington:

Separate letters written by a Florida congressman and a lobbyist for the flour-milling industry indicate that a top EPA official told them two years ago that the agency was in "a rush" to ban ethylene dibromide and that pesticides appeared good for its continued use as a fumigant for citrus and grain.

Congress is investigating allegations that a pro-industry bias at the EPA under its former administrator, Anne McGill Burford, and John A. Todhunter, assistant for pesticides, led to the delay on banning the cancer-causing pesticide.

Senator David Durenberger, Minnesota Republican and chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Toxic Substances, and four other senators wrote Mr. Ruckelshaus on Wednesday. They asked for "all information on file at the agency" that would explain why the EPA delayed action for three years on a proposal that the chemical be banned as a pesticide.

The 1982 letters from Representative Andy Ireland, Democrat of Florida, and Tom Klevay, a lobbyist for the Millers' National Federation, concerning their conversations with Mr. Todhunter were obtained Wednesday. Earlier this week, other documents showed that the EPA failed in 1981 to move with a proposed ban on ethylene dibromide.

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## Panel Cautions on Ultrasound Test

By Marlene Cimons

*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — A government-sponsored panel studying the risks of ultrasound screening during pregnancy is expected to recommend next week that the test not be administered routinely because its safety has not been proved.

In a draft report to be discussed at a conference here next week, the 14-member task force organized by the National Institutes of Health concluded, after a yearlong study of available scientific data, that the test's "lack of risk is only assumed rather than clearly demonstrated."

Tests have indicated that ultrasound may cause cell damage or affect prenatal growth.

"We could find no evidence to justify the recommendation that every pregnancy be screened by ultrasound," the panel's chairman, Dr. Fredric Frigoletto, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Harvard University Medical School, said.

## U.S. Sets Up New Facilities

(Continued from Page 1)

San Lorenzo is purported to be temporary," the report states, "the quality and extent of the work is virtually permanent."

Military sources in Honduras said last week that CIA employees and CIA-financed guerrillas have used airstrips built and improved during Big Pine 2. They said the U.S. military was not supporting the guerrillas directly, however.

U.S. officials also said they intend to continue to operate a radar site at Tiger Island, located on the Pacific coast where Nicaragua comes closest to El Salvador, when the exercises end. There are about 100 U.S. Marines and navy personnel at the site, and their aircraft activity in the region — "is not directly tied to the military exercise," the report states.

### ■ Senator Cites Report

Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, cited a Senate staff investigation Wednesday that he said indicated that "there is real evidence that our military is building airfields and other infrastructure to support a very large and possibly permanent United States military contingency" in Honduras. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Mr. Sasser said he feared that the Pentagon "may be trying to subvert the Congress" and said he planned to visit the region this weekend to determine whether the United States is building permanent facilities in Honduras. "We are going to query the military people very closely," he said. "I definitely think there will be hearings on this."

A Defense Department spokesman said Wednesday that "any facilities that have been built or improved in Honduras are a part of the Big Pine project."

## Arafat Faces PLO Pressure To Restore Palestinian Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

such as the Egyptian visit without consulting them first.

In the hope of controlling Mr. Arafat, key PLO leaders appear to have refused to go along with his immediate post-Tripoli plans to ram through the expulsions. Their tactic has been to preach the virtues of PLO unity.

It has become increasingly evident in recent weeks that they have forced Mr. Arafat into time-consuming efforts to patch up relations with the so-called "loyal opposition" — George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Naseer Hawaimeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr. Hawaimeh and Mr. Habash condemned the Syrians and their

the procedure, which employs high-frequency sound waves to produce an image of the fetus on a television screen, is used to determine fetal age and growth; detect abnormalities in the mother or the fetus; determine the position of the fetus in the uterus and recognize multiple pregnancies. It has generally been considered much safer than X-rays.

According to the report, long and intense exposure to ultrasound waves can cause cell damage, although this has not been demonstrated in humans. It also said that more than 35 published animal studies suggest that exposure to ultrasound in the uterus can affect prenatal growth.

The panel estimated that one-third to half of all pregnant American women receive an ultrasound evaluation during their pregnancies and that many doctors have begun to use the technique routinely as a screening device.

In some countries, including Scotland, East and West Germany and Sweden, the use of ultrasound is widespread, according to the report.

**CANDIDATES IN ICE** — Emile Burch working in Concord, New Hampshire, this week, on a snow sculpture of a Democratic presidential candidate, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, while his portrait of President Ronald Reagan looks on. Unless there is a spell of warm weather, Mr. Burch hopes to sculpt all the major figures in the campaign before the New Hampshire primary, traditionally the first test of the candidates' strength.

## Bold Reagan Budget Ruled Out by Election

(Continued from Page 1)

and benefits were dismissed out of hand. Once in office, Mr. Reagan sought sharp reductions in welfare, Medicaid, food stamps, housing subsidies, job training, food stamps and myriad other programs benefiting the less well-to-do.

The question now is whether the Democrats can force Mr. Reagan

to be specific on what he has in mind on spending and taxes after this year's election.

The most explicit part of Mr. Reagan's long-term budget plan is in military spending. Yet in this area also, Mr. Reagan's intentions are ambiguous. The comments made Wednesday suggested strongly that the administration's proposal to increase military funding sharply next year was highly negotiable.

In face of Republican and Democratic protests that military spending is growing too fast, Mr. Stockman said Wednesday that "we're willing to talk about defense" as long as the end result does not "impair national security."

Last year, in the face of a much firmer insistence on the Reagan budget, the Congress gave the administration less than what it wanted.

Administration officials began predicting that they would try a more conciliatory approach this year. But the end result is likely to be the same: only a modest increase in military spending.

Wednesday the Democrats seized principally on Mr. Reagan's military spending plans as the target of their criticism. They also made it clear that what the administration called a modest new "re-trenchment" in domestic programs was unacceptable.

The Reagan budget boasts that,



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## U.S. Officials Concerned That Salvadoran Vote Could Lead to a Coup

By Philip Taubman  
*New York Times Service*

CARACAS — U.S. officials say the Reagan administration is seriously concerned that the outcome of next month's presidential election in El Salvador could jeopardize rather than strengthen democratic rule there.

While the administration publicly calls the election of March 25 an important step toward democracy, it is said to be privately concerned that it might lead to a confrontation between political leaders of the left and right that could set the stage for a military coup.

Those points were made by officials traveling with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who spent eight hours in El Salvador on Tuesday and arrived in Venezuela on Wednesday.

The officials said the focus of the administration's concern was the candidacy of Roberto d'Aubuisson, the leader of the far-right National Republican Alliance. The administration was said to feel that a victory by him could polarize El Salvador's civilian leadership and produce an increase in human rights abuses by security forces and rightist death squads.

That could increase already widespread opposition in Congress to expanding U.S. assistance to El Salvador to help the country deal with leftist guerrillas, the officials said.



Roberto d'Aubuisson

The officials said the Reagan administration was also concerned about the candidacy of José Napoleón Duarte, who represents the Christian Democratic Party and who is expected to be Mr. d'Aubuisson's strongest opponent.

They said that the Salvadoran military views him with suspicion and that it might try to overthrow a Duarte government on the ground that such a regime would make too many concessions to guerrillas and end the country's civil war.

In elections in 1982 for a Constituent Assembly, Mr. Duarte's party, which at the time was favored by the U.S. administration, won 40 percent of the popular vote and Mr. d'Aubuisson's party won 29 percent.

Administration officials said Wednesday that a runoff election between the two men this year could split the country.

The dark-horse candidate, and the one who is said to be receiving at least indirect support from the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador, is Francisco José Guerrero of the National Conciliation Party. Mr. Guerrero is viewed by U.S. officials as a conservative who could appeal to both the business class and the military.

One official said that if the Reagan administration pushed hard for an end to human rights abuses and death squads, "d'Aubuisson and others may try to turn that pressure

into a voter backlash" against the United States.

But, the official said, if the administration lessens the pressure, "Congress will never give us the money we need."

The officials traveling with Mr. Shultz said the administration planned to ask Congress for \$170 million in additional military assistance in the current fiscal year.

At a press conference Tuesday in San Salvador, at the beginning of an eight-day trip to Latin America, Mr. Shultz emphasized that the United States was neutral on the coming elections.

When asked whether Washington would be concerned about a d'Aubuisson victory, he said, "We believe in the democratic process and we believe in fair and open elections, and we believe that under those circumstances you accept the verdict, whatever it may be, of the people who do the voting."

Senator Vicente Saadi, head of

## Senate Backs Alfonsin on Prosecutions

Argentine Bill Would Curb Trials of Military

By Edward Schumacher  
*New York Times Service*

BUENOS AIRES — President Raúl Alfonsin won a political victory Wednesday when the Senate approved a bill limiting prosecutions of the military for the thousands of people killed and tortured in an anti-subversion campaign in the 1970s.

The limits are a key to efforts by



Raúl Alfonsin

Mr. Alfonsin to prosecute former military leaders while protecting the armed forces as an institution.

The bill reinforces the jurisdiction of military courts and provides protection for most servicemen who followed orders. The bill imposes review by civilian courts.

Civil rights groups and the opposition Peronist party wanted civilian courts to handle the prosecutions. The bill was approved by a vote of 24-21, with the Peronists voting against the measure, while the governing Radical Party was joined by six senators from provincial parties.

The passage virtually assures that the bill will become law. The Radicals hold a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, which approved a similar bill four weeks ago and must now approve several of government-sanctioned changes that the provincial parties had demanded.

Among the cases is that of former President Reynaldo Bignone in connection with the disappearance of two Communists drafted when he was commander of a military college in 1976.

Courts-martial are already under way against nine former junta members and a retired police chief.

The immediate effect of the law is expected to be the transfer from civilian courts to military jurisdiction of some 30 cases brought privately against military men, said Mr. Berhongary.

Among the cases is that of former President Reynaldo Bignone in connection with the disappearance of two Communists drafted when he was commander of a military college in 1976.

Senator Vicente Saadi, head of

the Peronist bloc, called the bill "a monstrosity that is nothing less than a disguised amnesty for 98 percent of the criminals who spilled blood."

Senator Antonio Berhongary, a Radical who heads the Armed Services Committee, responded that the bill was intended to give the military an opportunity to cleanse itself.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Andropov's Hold Seems Stronger Over the Party After His Latest Purges

By Dusko Doder  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — Despite his long illness, President Yuri V. Andropov appears to have strengthened his hold on the Communist Party through a purge of senior and mid-level officials.

An analysis of the published results of regional party elections held in December and January and previously announced personnel changes show that more than 20 percent of regional Communist Party secretaries have been replaced since Mr. Andropov took power 15 months ago.

Sources said that about one third of top party regional officials have been replaced during the election, a percentage that includes second and third secretaries in the oblasts or regions.

These party chiefs are in effect the Kremlin's regional barons, wielding enormous power over each of the country's 150 administrative districts. Since Mr. Andropov took power, 34 of the 150 regional leaders have been replaced, 20 of them during the recent elections.

During the past 15 months, more

than one fifth of the members of the Soviet cabinet — or 19 out of 84 — have been removed from their posts for various reasons.

Western analysts speculated that the purge may not have been radical enough and that it was slowed by Mr. Andropov's illness. In this view, the personnel changes could be qualified as a "partial success" for Mr. Andropov, whose economic policies are facing resistance within the party hierarchy.

East European diplomats, however, said that the scope of personnel turnover was significant precisely because of Mr. Andropov's illness and his long absence from public functions.

The Soviet leader, 69, was last seen in public in August, shortly before he left for vacation. He was hospitalized with an unspecified ailment sometime in October and is said to still be recuperating. Officials insist that his illness has not prevented him from running party and government business.

The purge of middle-level party and state officials has been much broader, according to sources. Thousands of managers and party secretaries who run the country's 36,000 industrial enterprises have been replaced in recent months.

At this level, hundreds of government officials in Moscow have been dismissed. The widest purge involved the Ministry of Interior, which controls the country's uniformed police, and the State Committee for External Economic Relations whose chairman, Yuri V. Smelyakov, and a senior official, V.A. Pavlov, were executed recently on corruption charges.

Under Mr. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev, there were hardly any personnel changes, particularly involving those holding party positions. Regional party secretaries, for instance, appeared to hold their positions for life.

Mr. Andropov had not carried out changes at the top of the party hierarchy, although he had elevated a number of men to senior positions to fill vacancies.

Those who were elevated to the ruling Politburo under Mr. Andropov are Gaidar Aliev, Vitaly I. Vorotnikov and Mikhail S. Solomin. Viktor M. Chebrikov, the chairman of the KGB, or secret police, and an aide to Mr. Andropov while he served as KGB chairman, was made an alternate member of the Politburo.

The Soviet leader has also brought his own people to the secretariat of the Central Committee. Nikolai Ryzhkov was made secretary of the Central Committee in charge of economic affairs while Yegor K. Ligachov was given the key job of secretary in charge of personnel.

The situation is grave and requires urgent international attention," he said. But he added that the success of the organization, founded four years ago to foster development and counter South Africa's economic influence in the area, was "a thorn in the side of our enemies."

## Southern African States Meet to Seek Aid for Drought

Reuters

LUSAKA, Zambia — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia opened Thursday a two-day session of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference with a bleak portrayal of the situation in southern Africa and stinging criticism of South Africa.

The conference's nine members — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — are appealing at the two-day meeting for \$300 million in aid to offset the damage done by three years of drought.

Mr. Kaunda said that South Africa had been carrying on a campaign to destabilize the member states, which had meant that urgent development in the region had had to take second place to security. He said this had created large food deficits in the region, poor prospects for agricultural growth and the need for large food imports.

"The situation is grave and requires urgent international attention," he said. But he added that the success of the organization, founded four years ago to foster development and counter South Africa's economic influence in the area, was "a thorn in the side of our enemies."

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Lebanon Commotion

A long year or two ago, the news now coming out of the Middle East would have been eye-popping. The Arab League is moving to admit Egypt, almost forgiving the crime of Camp David. Jordan's King Hussein and the Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman, Yasser Arafat, are making positive noises about the Reagan plan for coexistence with Israel. Saudi Arabia is openly working with Americans for an accommodation in Lebanon and for a Syrian withdrawal.

All this encourages President Reagan to believe that "real progress" is being made toward stability, if not peace. If only Congress will let him keep the Marines in Beirut, he thinks he can advance a variety of U.S. interests, including the defense of Israel. The president has never explained precisely how or what these noncombatant troops contribute to the diplomatic commotion. But it is true that the most active Arab leaders are also urging the Marines to stay.

Why? Evidently because these Arab leaders calculate that the Marines' vulnerability will make the United States nervous enough to lean on Israel to yield something to their blueprint for stability: first an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, then from most of the West Bank. If that is right, the Arabs' present activity is grounded in a familiar Arab strategy: negotiating coexistence with Israel not with Israel but with the United States.

The current American and Arab hopes, even if conflicting, are equally misinformed. For the conflicts now swirling around Lebanon, though complicated by Israeli actions, will not be resolved by them. Indeed, only domestic power struggles in Israel now delay its withdrawal from all but a few miles of Lebanon. Its army has no taste, or need, for a battle to drive out the Syrians.

Besides, it is not only in election years that

American political leaders should be reluctant to impose a strategic peace on Israel. They should not, in any season, let Arab negotiations with Washington become a substitute for Arab dealings with Israel. An Arab-Israeli accord may require American brokerage. It will last only if it directly serves the interests of the parties, not the United States.

Even the dramatic exchange of land for peace between Egypt and Israel at Camp David has begun to erode. That is because Israel was unwilling to apply the same formula in the West Bank while Egypt has been unwilling to grant a full peace. Only their deeper interests, not American pleading and huge levels of U.S. assistance, retard the erosion.

Lebanon lies shattered because it became a free-fire zone for the multiple conflicts of the region: Moslems versus Christians, Shiites versus Sunnis, Arabs, Iranians versus Iraqis, Israelis versus Palestinians, Syrians versus Israelis, the radicals of Northern Africa versus the royalists of the Gulf. Over all this hangs the U.S.-Soviet rivalry, prudently pursued up to now mostly through proxies.

It is foolish to think that whatever might still be pasted together in Lebanon could cool all these antagonisms. Even a new order for the Palestinians would not produce stability.

To say that the United States cannot buy peace with concessions wrung from Israel is not to justify all the positions of the present Israeli government. For its own sake, and the future of the region, Israel needs to give the West Bank Palestinians real autonomy and a promise of something better than absorption into a Jewish state. It also needs a vision of a future that will pacify its frontiers and reduce its great dependence on the United States.

What Israel does not need is the Marines in Lebanon. And neither does America.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Working Against Terror

The only real prospect for controlling international terrorism is through international cooperation among courts, prosecutors and policemen. That point might seem to be pretty obvious, but until the past few years most governments tried to keep clear of their neighbors' menace to everyone. The Reagan administration's attention to terrorism has no doubt been sharpened by the monumental challenge of the security requirements of the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The administration is responding by emphasizing its willingness to help other governments — in return, presumably, for their help against foreign-based operations in the United States.

Following the 1972 Olympics in Munich, where Palestinian guerrillas murdered a dozen Israeli athletes, the West Germans discovered substantial connections between the Palestinians and a local terrorist group, the Baader-Meinhof Gang. Subsequently, Italian courts found widespread contacts between the Palestinians and the terrorists of the Red Brigades. The Libyans appear to have helped the Irish Republican Army. There is evidence of cautious but sedulous Soviet assistance to many terrorist organizations. With the present flow

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Patchwork Budget

What President Reagan calls his fiscal 1985 budget is more like a sales pitch, a campaign speech. He claims economic achievement that is not his. He promises unprecedented prosperity despite deficits that threaten to destroy it. He evidently hopes that not many people will catch on, or care, before Election Day.

The budget proposes spending \$925 billion in the year beginning in October, much of it from past appropriations, and asks Congress to authorize spending more than \$1 trillion in that period and beyond. Four categories account for almost all the increase in authorizations: defense, Social Security and Medicare, farm programs and soaring interest payments.

To judge by his budget message, it is a point of pride to President Reagan that the total spent for all other purposes, including for the sick and hungry, would shrink.

The president contends that the healthy upswing in the economy is all his doing. He is not so quick to associate himself with bad news. Yes, the drop in unemployment in the past year was the sharpest in three decades. But in the Reagan administration, unemployment rose to its highest levels in four decades. Such selective association is understandable, especially in an election year. But it is wrong.

To his credit, the president does not heap blame on the Federal Reserve. Indeed, he explicitly endorses its policies. Those policies did much more than he did to start, prolong and finally end the recession. Mr. Reagan's contribution, which he does not claim, was to create the immense gap between what Washington takes in and what it spends — thanks

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

largely to his tax cuts and defense spending. The Reagan deficits have surely produced an economic stimulus, but not the "supply-side" stimulus he had advertised. Now, even if the economy should grow steadily for the next five years, as the administration blithely predicts, that will not cure the deficit problem.

Wednesday's message concedes, ever so tersely, that "indefinitely prolonged high budget deficits" are a threat because they raise the specter of sharply higher interest rates. That is what businessmen, economists, politicians — and some of his own advisers — have been telling the president for months. But incredibly, he offers no substantial plan for relief.

All Mr. Reagan offers this year is to brand his critics as "doomsayers" and to negotiate with Congress for a three-year, \$100-billion "down payment" on deficit reduction. But even if that could be negotiated, the deficit in the same three years would still be almost \$450 billion, according to administration figures, or more than \$350 billion, according to figures from the Congressional Budget Office.

The Reagan budget involves small cuts in domestic spending, closing some tax loopholes to produce a modest increase in revenues and another big plus for defense. The deficit for 1985 alone is estimated at \$180 billion and even that is optimistic. David Stockman, the budget director, acknowledged Wednesday that it "could easily be above \$200 billion."

That is not the careful budget of a man who wants to cut spending. It is the political patchwork of a man who wants only to be re-elected.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## FROM OUR FEB. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Russian Policeman Is Accused  
ST. PETERSBURG — The Duma reassembled [on Feb. 2] after the Christmas holidays. The Social Democrats announced an interpretation regarding an official of the secret police, named M. Azeff, who, on the accusations of the Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, was accused of having played the role of an "agent provocateur." The man Azeff was formerly a member of the Terrorist Party in Russia, and as such had organized, it is alleged, a number of outrages, including the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius. According to the allegation of the Terrorists in Russia, M. Azeff was really a member of the Russian secret police, which he kept informed of all the acts of the Terrorist Party.

1934: Roosevelt Confers With Filipinos  
WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt [on Feb. 2] conferred with Manuel L. Quezon, leader of the Philippines independence mission, and announced that he would convene a meeting of senators and representatives in an effort to achieve a compromise solution to the Hawes-Cutting independence law. The Hawes-Cutting law, which would grant freedom after 10 years, expired two weeks ago because of the non-acceptance of the Philippines' legislature, but the Senate territories committee proposed to extend the law until October 17 next. The committee warned that its rejection at next June's legislative elections in the islands would be construed as a notice that they did not desire independence.

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## The Groundwork for Progress in Geneva

By Edward L. Rowny

The writer is chief U.S. negotiator in the stalled Geneva talks on reducing strategic nuclear arms.

WASHINGTON — As the United States awaits the Soviet Union's next move in the strategic arms negotiations, it is important to review how far the Geneva talks have come and what is in store.

Moscow, which has not yet agreed to a date for resumption of the talks, said in December it needed more time to reassess the situation in view of the deployments of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

In the negotiations, which began in June 1982, the opening U.S. proposal called for deep reductions in ballistic missile warheads, to a level of 5,000 on each side. The Soviet proposal continues to place primary emphasis on limiting the numbers of missiles and bombers, to 1,800 on both sides. But, on a positive note, Moscow has agreed that limiting launchers alone is not sufficient, and has proposed limiting nuclear weapons as well. Both sides have not, however, reached agreement on which weapons to include in any accord.

Beginning in the summer of 1983, the United States introduced changes in its proposal in order to respond to major Soviet concerns and to narrow the differences that had emerged from the early rounds of talks.

The Soviet delegates initially complained that the ceiling the U.S. delegation sought on the numbers of ballistic missiles was too low and would force a restructuring of Soviet forces. We said we could raise that ceiling. They said that proposed constraints on their land-based intermediate-range ballistic missiles were too complex. We said we were prepared to explore alternative ways of limiting the size and destructive power of these missiles. They said our original proposal

would first place limits on weapons of concern to us and only later would limit weapons of most concern to the Soviet Union. We changed our position so that it was clear that all weapons could be considered at the same time. Finally, the Soviet Union said the U.S. proposal to reduce the destructive power — usually called throw-weight — of their ballistic missiles in proportion to that of the United States was too demanding. We therefore said that we would ask only that an agreement result in a substantial reduction in the 3-to-1 disparity between the throw-weights of the two missile forces.

The Soviet delegates also acted in response to American concerns. They amended provisions of their proposal that would have made it impossible for the United States to deploy its new generation of submarine-launched ballistic missiles. They said they would ease, under certain conditions, their proposed ban on long-range air-launched cruise missiles. In the closing weeks of the last round, Moscow agreed to a longstanding U.S. offer to establish a working group to negotiate measures to build confidence between the two nations.

In the round that ended in December, the U.S. introduced a concept — the "build-down" — designed to enhance strategic stability. Under this concept, which enjoys strong bipartisan support in Congress, each nation would be required to scrap a certain number of existing warheads for every new warhead introduced, and scrap

more existing ones if the new ones were of a more destabilizing nature. Both sides would be required to reduce the number of their warheads by a minimum percentage each year.

Now that negotiations had progressed sufficiently, the U.S. negotiators offered to explore ways of trading off Soviet and American advantages. This could entail, for example, the United States agreeing to limit the number of its air-launched cruise missiles in return for Soviet agreement to limit the numbers of its warheads on intercontinental ballistic missiles — each side thus trading reductions in an area of its advantage for reductions in an area of advantage on the other side. The Soviet delegation did not respond, probably because it did not know the direction its reassessment would take it.

In sum, there has been real progress. Both sides have responded, in varying degrees, to the other's concerns. And we have offered to explore trading areas of respective interest and advantages to narrow our differences. We do not see that folding issues from the suspended intermediate-range-missile talks into the strategic arms talks would, as some suggest, ease the way, but we will study any reasonable Soviet proposal.

What next? The groundwork has been laid for real progress. But, as Secretary of State George P. Shultz has stressed, it would be wrong to offer new concessions to bring the Soviet Union back to the negotiating table, especially in view of the U.S. offer to explore trade-offs. A return to negotiating is the best way to make progress toward an agreement that reduces strategic offensive arms and thus reduces the risk of nuclear war. We are ready. It is up to Moscow.

The New York Times.

## Why Angola Should Oust The Cubans

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "South of Nowhere" is the title of Antonio Lobo Antunes' new novel, published in English last month.

The book is about war in Angola — war that has enveloped that country for more than 20 years.

"South of Nowhere" vividly reminds us of the cost of war in southern Africa, of the degradation that befalls each side in a race war. Mr. Lobo Antunes served in the Portuguese Army during its war against the MPLA, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. His novel evokes the savagery that ended momentarily when the Portuguese military overthrew the dictatorship in Lisbon in 1974 and the new regime decided to give Angola and Mozambique their freedom.

Yet "the murderous violence in the pregnant land of Africa" that Mr. Lobo Antunes describes continues.

The MPLA is now the official government of Angola. It has recently been fighting with the unclearly defined background support of Cuban troops, against the guerrillas of UNITA, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The government is attempting to drive UNITA southward, into the arms of its South African sponsors.

It has been scarcely two weeks since South Africa ended its latest invasion of Angola. This may be "South of Nowhere" for most readers. But it is a war that is dangerous to ignore. At the end of the gunpowder trail lies South Africa.

It is difficult to predict what will evolve in South Africa — whether the whites will remain on top of the internal military situation long enough to enact the reforms that some of them are slowly pursuing. It is reasonable to suppose that they will slip somewhere in their balancing act and that black resentment will spill over into appealing war. Moscow and Washington might then be drawn in.

The superpowers, at the moment, maintain a respectful distance from the fighting in Angola. There appears to be no CIA military activity, and the Russians are playing a modest role, with about 2,000 advisers in the country, as compared to an estimated 25,000 Cuban troops and advisers.

The very fact that the Cubans still are in Angola — they were brought in originally to help repel the first South African invasion in 1975 — is itself a tripple. If the war should spread into South Africa, the Cuban role likely would grow. That, too, might bring Washington to intervene, drawing a riposte from Moscow.

The Cubans must leave now, before the growing armed struggle inside South Africa escalates. This is easier said than done. As long as UNITA is extending its control of eastern and southern Angola and, as long as the South Africans keep attacking the Angolan government will chipping away at the Cuban support.

The Cubans will be asked to leave only if the South Africans agree to withdraw their forces, allow free elections in Namibia, or South-West Africa, and reduce their support for UNITA. In principle, the South Africans have agreed to a United Nations-sponsored formula for elections and military disengagement in Namibia. In practice, they will not implement the plan unless the Cubans agree to leave first.

It is true that while the South Africans agree to withdraw their forces, allow free elections in Namibia, or South-West Africa, and reduce their support for UNITA, they seem to break away from community societies and economy. They was first heard of the "South of Nowhere" Chinese immigrants who decided to leave because they had no job in the right place.

There was a need for new immigrants, but the Chinese were not creative at all or perhaps the public wasn't going to take to them.

The implication was that the more the Chinese were there, the more there was of interest. They planned a stay in Beijing and then to go to Nanjing, where they had a lot of free time. They had a lot of free time, but they had no job in the right place.

The Angolans and their African friends have every right to be grimed that South Africa is still on the implementation of the UN plan. But change, or even more fighting, will get them nowhere.

The South African bargaining position is strengthened, and no present or future U.S. administration is going to announce that the Cubans do not matter. Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state, announced that the United States would not pressure South Africa to implement the Namibia accord unless the "Cubans" withdrawal was first negotiated.

The other members of the Western group that had worked out the Namibian independence plan were appalled by the U.S. decision, but have grudgingly come to accept it.

The Angolans must realize that a Cuban departure is imperative, both to stop the carnage and to diminish the chance of East-West rivalries becoming the overriding concern in the future battle for South Africa.

The Angolans and their African friends have every right to be grimed that South Africa is still on the implementation of the UN plan. But change, or even more fighting, will get them nowhere.

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Indeed, Priesterly was one of those leftists. In my youth I fell for it all. Now I realize how terribly wrong I was. Being your brother's keeper doesn't in any way solve the problem of poverty. The world has since seen that it simply produces professional beggars. In Yves Montand's words, what matters now is defending democracy — "that is all we have left."

The most important thing is to defend the individual from the cancer of collectivism. If the individual is protected, everything, including the state, is saved.

BERNARD CHARLESWORTH, Geneva.

## Turn Away, America, From the 'Star Wars' Fantasy

By Fortney H. Stark

many Americans by saying: "Let me share with you a vision of the future which offers hope. It is that we embark on a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive." Those supposedly defensive measures are the development and deployment of a space-based antiballistic missile system. The F-15 test was the first

all-out East-West competition in high-technology, space-based weaponry. The Russians insisted they would keep up, but to me they sounded uncertain. I heard many Russians say that they felt it would come to war in the end. I have never heard an American official say this.

A journalist with no real access to Soviet military thinking, even told me that Moscow might be forced to launch a preemptive attack on the United States if it seemed to be taking a decisive lead in the arms race. I was astonished by this statement and asked the interpreter to make sure there was no mistake. At that point, the Soviet journalist broke into English and insisted that "preemptive attack" was not a misnomer. "It could happen," he said. "We could be forced to do it."

For nearly 40 years, the United States has been obsessed with the prospect of a big war with the Soviet Union. Whole journals are devoted to the subject. The British historian Michael Howard is sick of the whole subject. In 1980, he said in a lecture:

"When I read the flood of scenarios in strategic journals about first-strike capabilities, counterforce or countervailing strategies, flexible response, escalation dominance and the rest of the postulates of nuclear theology



## TRAVEL

# A New Inn Recalls Old Macao

by Terry Trucco

**M**ACAO — Some years back, the government of Portugal offered to return its colony of Macao to China, but China didn't want it. Macao looks tired, worn, even a little sinister. Its downtown buildings droop and sag in sharp contrast to crisp, Manhattanized Hong Kong, 45 minutes away by jetfoil.

Even the gambling casinos, which generate a healthy chunk of local income, seem weary, outfitted with 1940-vintage roulette tables and slot machines with handles that stick.

Bu Macao is a subtle experience, rich in discoveries. High on the list is the Pousada de São Tiago, an Iberian-style inn built on the remains of a 17th-century Portuguese fortress. Set on a hill overlooking Macao's narrow sea channel, the inn is a splendid refuge, quiet and calm. With a reading room, swimming pool and 23 stylish guest rooms and suites, it proves the ideal place to hole up for a few days to escape the noise and frenzy of Hong Kong.

It is also infused with history, although it was completed just two years ago: The inn was built to fit the outline of the fortress' thick, 350-year-old walls. Visitors enter through a long stone staircase that once led to the barracks. Other grace notes include a stone fountain where Portuguese soldiers once laundered clothes (the original washing stone leans against a corner) and a colorful horse trough, engraved by a crude crockery mosaic.

There's even a tiny chapel, presided over by a 17th-century statue of St. James of the Bar, the fortress' patron. In keeping with the original construction, the chapel's two arched doorways are low, requiring the visitor to bow his head on entry. But times have changed: while one door leads to the chapel confessional, the other now opens onto the hotel's bar.

Along with gambling and the manufacture of garments, firecrackers and incense, tourism is a major industry here. Since 1980, three large hotels have opened, and the colony is being promoted as a distinct destination, not merely a side trip from Hong Kong. The lures include

water sports, casinos, Macao's hybrid cuisine and a handful of annual promotional activities such as the Macao Grand Prix auto race held in November.

But the Macao government also decided it was time to try trading a bit on the colony's colorful past and its blend of Chinese and Portuguese culture. In 1976, it decided to renovate the decaying fortress of São Tiago da Barra, and in 1978, the commission went to Nuno Maria Roque Jorge, a local architect educated in Portugal. The hotel opened three years and the equivalent of \$2.6 million later.

Providing jobs for Macao's 350,000-odd residents is one reason for the government's big push on tourism. Though the colony covers only 6 square miles (about 15.5 square kilometers), its population has exploded in recent years, owing to an influx of Chinese and South-East Asian refugees.

Although the hotel is privately owned, Macao provided its owners with a 25-year-lease subject to renewal for another 25 years. The staff-to-guest ratio of 5-1 is part of the deal, along with management's agreement to provide hotel training for the staff, including English-language lessons. The hotel has only 19 rooms and 4 suites, and is not yet in the black, according to the manager, Joseph S.B. Yung, but a planned 30-room annex should help generate income.

The pousada's Portuguese-style rooms, with tall ceilings, white walls, stone floors and plenty of sunlight, capture what must have been the feel and flavor of 17th-century Macao, as do the carved mahogany furnishings imported from Portugal. Bathrooms are outfitted in wheat-colored Portuguese marble. Blue-and-white tiles painted with images of the saints serve as wall decorations in the main dining room, hallways and chapel. Fresh flowers and potted plants in cheery blue-and-white porcelain vases add warmth.

For, after all, were built to have views, and the scene from the lounge at the Pousada de São Tiago, is breathtaking. The sea is everywhere, broken only by Lappan Island, a Chinese fishing village.

The setting takes on added appeal for the

visitor who bones up on local history. The fortress of São Tiago da Barra, dedicated by the Portuguese to St. James of the Bar, was completed in 1629, one of a series of forts built to guard all seaward approaches to Macao.

At the time, Macao was deemed well worth guarding. The Portuguese had monopolized trade between China and Japan, and Macao was a key repository for cargoes of silk, silver, sandalwood, spice, porcelain and that more elusive commodity prized by Chinese cooks — birds' nests.

In its heyday, the fortress resembled a small fortified town, surrounded by walls 30 feet (about 9 meters) high and 21 inches thick. Like those of Macao's other forts and early churches, São Tiago's walls were fashioned from *chamambo*, a mixture of earth, straw, lime and oyster shells, held together with wood. Believed able to withstand cannibals, the defenses were never tested. In 1639, the Japanese expelled Portugal's traders, and two years later, the Dutch captured Portugal's colony of Malacca, ending Portuguese control of sea lanes between India and China.

Macao recovered from these setbacks, but its fortunes sank in the mid-19th century when international trade moved to Britain's new colony of Hong Kong. But Portuguese troops remained at the Barra fort until 1941, when Japan took over Hong Kong. As Portuguese territory, Macao remained neutral.

Today, the pousada's Portuguese-style rooms, with tall ceilings, white walls, stone floors and plenty of sunlight, capture what must have been the feel and flavor of 17th-century Macao, as do the carved mahogany furnishings imported from Portugal. Bathrooms are outfitted in wheat-colored Portuguese marble. Blue-and-white tiles painted with images of the saints serve as wall decorations in the main dining room, hallways and chapel. Fresh flowers and potted plants in cheery blue-and-white porcelain vases add warmth.

A temple, restaurants and the old Bela Vista hotel, a charming though decaying relic, are all within walking distance, as is the Casino Lisboa. Visitors can also hire the pousada's Mercedes for a tour (150 Hong Kong dollars an hour) or transport from the jetfoil pier (35 Hong Kong dollars). Telephone: 78111.

The setting takes on added appeal for the

# Retirement Capital of the U.S.

**B**REVARD, North Carolina — This Appalachian town is none too happy to have recently been rated the best place in the United States in which to retire. "I was hoping we weren't going to be first," confessed Esther Worley, executive director of the Brevard Chamber of Commerce, after the ratings were made public. "I think it also attracts those people who would like to exploit an area. There are people on the move looking for opportunities and once you get focused on, then something happens. There is an explosion that happens, and everything gets out of control."

She said 18 percent of the 5,300 residents in the mountain town about 160 miles (250 kilometers) west of Charlotte are retirees.

"I would like to point out that maybe 30 years ago, Los Angeles, Dallas and Miami Beach were all pointed out as great places to retire to," she added. "Look what has happened to them."

None of those more-familiar retirement havens appeared among the leaders in the "Places Rated Retirement Guide," published by Penn State University, which put Brevard first. Next in the top 10 were Asheville, North Carolina; Clarksville-Mount Airy, Georgia; Crossville, Tennessee; Lexington-Fayette, Kentucky; Las Cruces, New Mexico; Harrison, Arkansas, and Roswell, New Mexico, with Camden-Peñobello, Maine, and Cookeville, Tennessee, tied for tenth.

Among large cities, Albuquerque, New Mexico, was ranked 16th; San Antonio, Texas, was 25th; Tucson, Arizona, 27th; Miami, 31st; San Diego, 37th, and Phoenix, 44.

One hundred and seven localities were scored on the basis of climate and terrain, housing, affordability, crime rate, health-care facilities and recreation.

Richard Boyer of Asheville, who wrote the book with David Savageau of Lynnfield, Massachusetts, described Brevard as a "pretty, 'out-of-the-way' town with plenty of tradition and a lot of friendly people."

In Brevard, "If you enter the local pharmacy to buy film or tobacco, you'd better be prepared to stay and shoot the breeze for a few minutes," the authors said.

Boyer said both Brevard and Asheville were examples of four-season climates without harsh weather but also without the "monotonous" uninterrupted sunshines of some retirement spots.

In Asheville, ranked second, whose population is more than 10 times that of Brevard, officials were more enthusiastic about the high rating. "I'm not surprised," said Asheville's mayor, Larry McDevitt. "Not only do most of our residents stay here after completing their careers, but many people from other cities chose to move to Asheville upon returning from work."

Other cities on the list: 11, Bar Harbor-Frenchman Bay, Maine; 12, State College, Pennsylvania; 13, Bull Shoals, Arkansas; 14, Biloxi-Gulfport, Mississippi; 15, Hot Springs-Lake Ouachita, Arkansas; 16, Albuquerque; 17, Prescott, Arizona; 18, Mountain Home-Norfolk Lake, Arkansas; 19, Cassville-Roaring River, Missouri; 20, Port Angeles-Straits of Juan de Fuca, Washington.

21, Lake o' the Cherokees, Oklahoma; 22, Springfield, Missouri; 23, St. George-Zion, Utah; 24, Paris, Tennessee; 25, San Antonio; 26, Hamilton-Bitterroot Valley, Montana; 27, Big Sandy, Tennessee; and Tucson (tie); 29, Daytona Beach, Florida, and Tahlequah-Lake Tenkiller, Oklahoma (tie).

31, Miami; 32, Benton-Kentucky Lake, Kentucky; 33, Santa Fe, New Mexico; 34, Grand Junction, Colorado; 35, Hendersonville, North Carolina; 36, San Luis Obispo, California; 37, San Diego and Denver, Colorado (tie); 39, Gainesville-Lake Sidney Lanier, Georgia.

40, Oak Harbor, Washington, and Oscoda-Huron Shore, Michigan (tie); 42, Fairhope-Gulf Shores, Alabama; 43, Lincoln City-Newport, Oregon; 44, Phoenix, Arizona; 45, Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa, Florida; 46, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, and Charlottesville, Virginia (tie); 48, McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Texas; 49, Canton-Lake Tawakoni, Texas.

50, Bend, Oregon; 51, Eagle River, Wisconsin, and Fort Collins, Colorado (tie); 53, Austin, Texas; and Bennington, Vermont, and Lakeland-Winter Haven, Florida (tie); 57, From Royal, Virginia; 58, Rappahannock, Virginia; 59, Brattleboro, Vermont.

60, Deming, New Mexico, and Orlando, Florida, and Red Bluff, Sacramento Valley, California, and Table Rock Lake, Missouri (tie); 64, Kalispell, Montana; 65, Boise City, Idaho; 66, Athens-Cedars Creek, Tennessee; 67, Ocala, Florida; 68, Las Vegas, Nevada.

70, Missoula, Montana; 71, Winchester, Virginia; 72, Petoskey-Straits of Mackinac, Michigan, and Yuma, Arizona (tie); 74, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; 75, Boca Raton, Florida; 76, Lake Havasu City-Kingman, Arizona, and Medford, Oregon (tie); 78, Toms River-Barneget Bay, New Jersey; 79, Rockport-Aransas Pass, Texas.

80, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Sarasota-Bradenton, Florida (tie); 82, Cape Cod, Massachusetts; 83, Killdeer, Texas; 84, Rehoboth Bay-Indian River Bay, Delaware; 85, Santa Rosa, California; 86, Twin Harte-Yosemite, California; 87, Rhinelander, Wisconsin; 88, Easton-Chesapeake Bay, Maryland; 89, Nevada City-Denver, California.

90, North Conway-White Mountains, New Hampshire, and Reno, Nevada (tie); 92, Carson City, Nevada; 93, Fredericksburg, Texas; 94, Fort Myers-Cape Coral, Florida, and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Florida (tie); 97, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; 99, Maui, Hawaii.

100, Monticello-Liberty, New York; 101, Atlantic City-Cape May, New Jersey; 102, Brunswick-Golden Isles, Georgia; 103, Houghton Lake, Michigan; 104, Keene, New Hampshire; 105, Ocean City-Assateague Island, Maryland; 106, Clear Lake, California; 107, Laconia-Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire.

*The Associated Press*

# The Swedish Moose Rides Again

**S**TOCKHOLM — The moose, nearly extinct in Sweden 100 years ago and rare until 20 years ago, is now so plentiful that some farmers and owners of large estates have had to hire hunters full-time to keep down the population.

On the Baltic Sea islands off Stockholm, bicyclists must ride slowly at night to avoid crashing into a wandering moose. At frequent road "moose crossings," authorities have posted road-view mirrors so the animals will see the lights of oncoming cars and not attempt to cross.

More than 20,000 tons of moose meat were estimated to have been eaten in Sweden last year — equal to two months of the country's total meat consumption.

Even the royal household could not consume all the moose bagged by King Carl Gustaf's royal hunt last year. The excess was sold publicly.

"In 1850 the moose was about gone from Sweden," says Bo Thelander, director of wildlife for the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, "at least 30 percent

of the harvest must be calves. That leaves a large middle-age population, the ones who do most of the reproducing."

The change has not brought strong protests from wildlife groups. The biggest objections were the hunters themselves, who at first reacted to violating the code against killing young animals, says Thelander.

Stromfelt adds that with the success of the new rules the hunters must shoot nearly half of Sweden's moose every year to keep the population stable. If they were not shot, a large number would starve and the rest would cause serious damage to farm crops and forests, he says.

Even now, forests are having a difficult time supporting the moose population, which feeds on young trees and bushes in the summer and fir needles in the winter.

"If you go and look at a forest after they've been there, you'd see what I mean," Stromfelt says. "The little trees are all bare, and it looks like a cemetery, like a field of crosses."

The sudden gift items from a change in how the moose is hunted: Now calves may be shot. In 1970, wildlife officials decided that shooting bulls and cows was not the proper way to manage the moose population. It was inefficient because it kept the reproduction rate low, and it was cruel because it often left calves to starve without their mothers.

"To keep a balance," says Fredrik Stromfelt, director of wildlife for the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, "at least 30 percent

*United Press International*

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

### AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Museum des 20 Jahrhunderts. Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78-25-50).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria."

THEATER — To Feb. 18: "Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brian).

STaatsoper (tel: 532-340).

OPERA — Feb. 4: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

Feb. 8, 12, 14, 17: "Der Fliegende Holländer" (Wagner).

THEATER — To Feb. 18: "Die Fledermaus" (O'Brian).

MUSICAL — Through April: "Cats," (Volkssoper).

OPERA — Feb. 5: "Martha oder Der Markt zu Richmond" (Flötow) Peter Glikle conductor.

Feb. 10: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).

### ENGLAND

LONDON. Barbican Centre (tel: 628-87-95).

BBC Barbican Art Gallery — Feb. 9-April 1: "American Folk Art: Expressions of a New Spirit."

Barbican Hall — Feb. 5: Royal Symphony Orchestra, Antal Dorai conductor (Debussy, Tippett, Elgar).

Feb. 6: Berlin Chamber Orchestra, Heinz Schunk conductor (Mozart, Brahms, Liszt, Messiaen, Scriabin).

### FRANCE

PARIS. Caveau de la Huchette (tel: 326-65-05).

JAZZ — To Feb. 7: François Guin.

Swing Quartet.

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27-12-23).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 12: "Marc Chagall."

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27-12-23).

Feb. 9: Falstaff, Puccini soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss, Tchaikovsky).

Barbican Theatre — Feb. 4, 10, 11: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).

British Museum (tel: 636-1555).

EXHIBITIONS — "Himalayan Rainbow: A Nepalese Textile Tradition."

Pattern of Islands: Micronesia Yesterday and Today."

Coliseum (tel: 240-52-58).

English National Opera — Feb. 8, 11, 13: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

French National Theatre — Feb. 9, 10, 11: "Les Fauves."

Feb. 13: "Master Harold and the Boys" (Tchekhov).

Feb. 14: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

Feb. 15: "Die Fledermaus" (Wagner).

Feb. 16: Falstaff, Puccini soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss, Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 17: Falstaff, Puccini soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss, Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 18: Falstaff, Puccini soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss, Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 19: Falstaff, Puccini soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss, Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 20: Falstaff, Puccini soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss, Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 21: Falstaff, Puccini soprano, Geoffrey Parsons piano (Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss, Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 22: Falstaff, Puccini soprano,

## TRAVEL

## Travels in the Animal Kingdom

by John Schults

**C**HICAGO — In the past, animals were viewed with fear and respect — survival depended upon it. Cave drawings, mythology and the names of constellations indicate man's daily concern with animals.

Today, the automobile industry seduces its customers with animals' mystery and elegance: the highways are crowded with stampeding mustangs, prowling jaguars and soaring falcons. City children learn of animals in fables and fairy tales. From the family pet, it is on to the zoo and the circus.

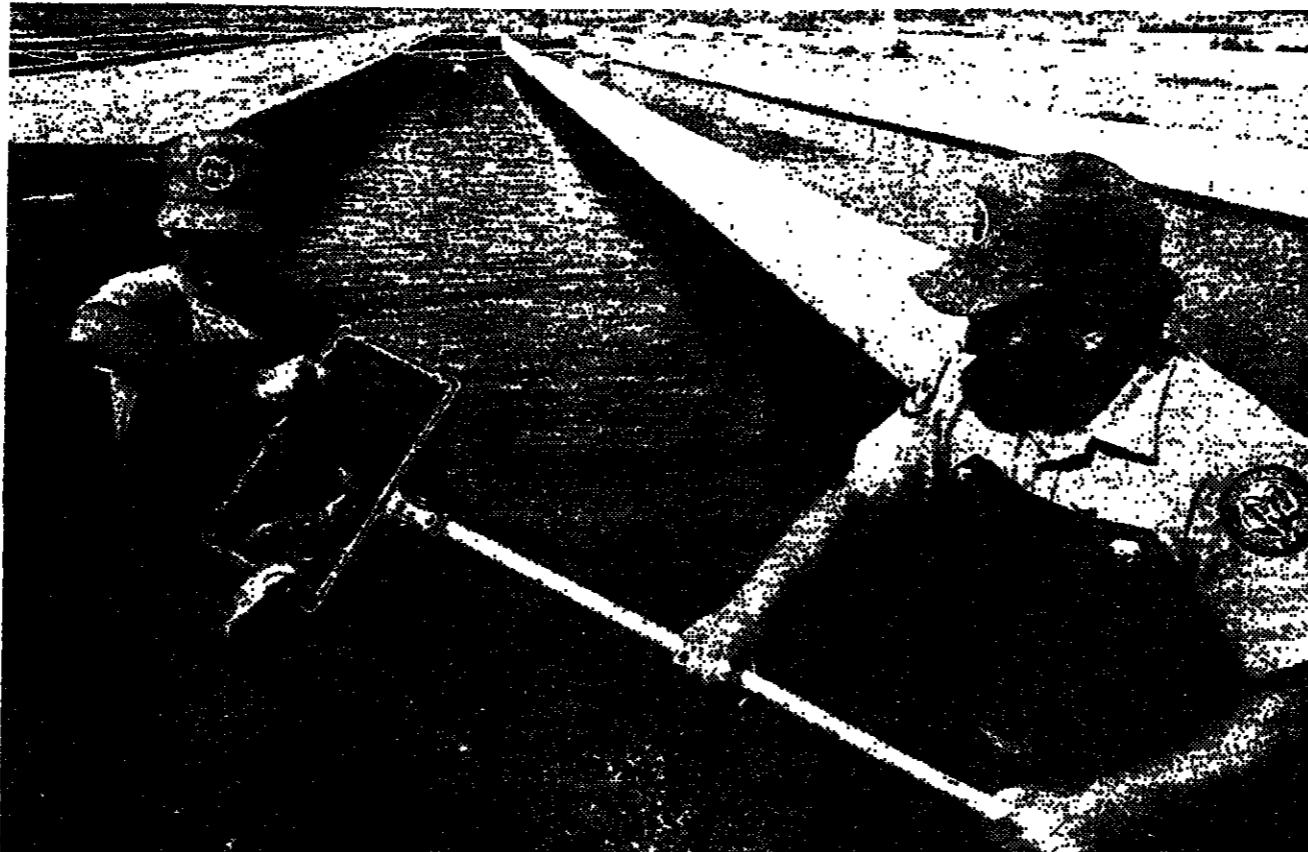
At the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, creative landscaping and imaginative architecture add a new dimension to animal watching. In the polar bear quarters, visitors watch the bears' underwater ballet through four large portholes. One bear swims below the window, rises in front of it amid a stream of air bubbles, places his hind paws against the window and thrusts off, belly up. The crowd watches with delight as, over and over, the bear repeats this routine.

In agricultural communities, animals mean work. The summer's social event is the county and state fair, with its riding competitions, demolition derby and the whine of country music.

The Champaign County Fair, held in July at Urbana, Illinois, includes a rite of passage for the teenagers who will become the backbone of the U.S. farming industry.

In the livestock area, participants in the 4-H livestock competition show their heifers, pigs, goats and sheep. The farm youths, maneuvering their entries around the ring, are judged on the quality of their stock, their skill at animal handling and their responses to the judges' questions.

Then there are those who escape to the country to relax. The fisherman in Colorado

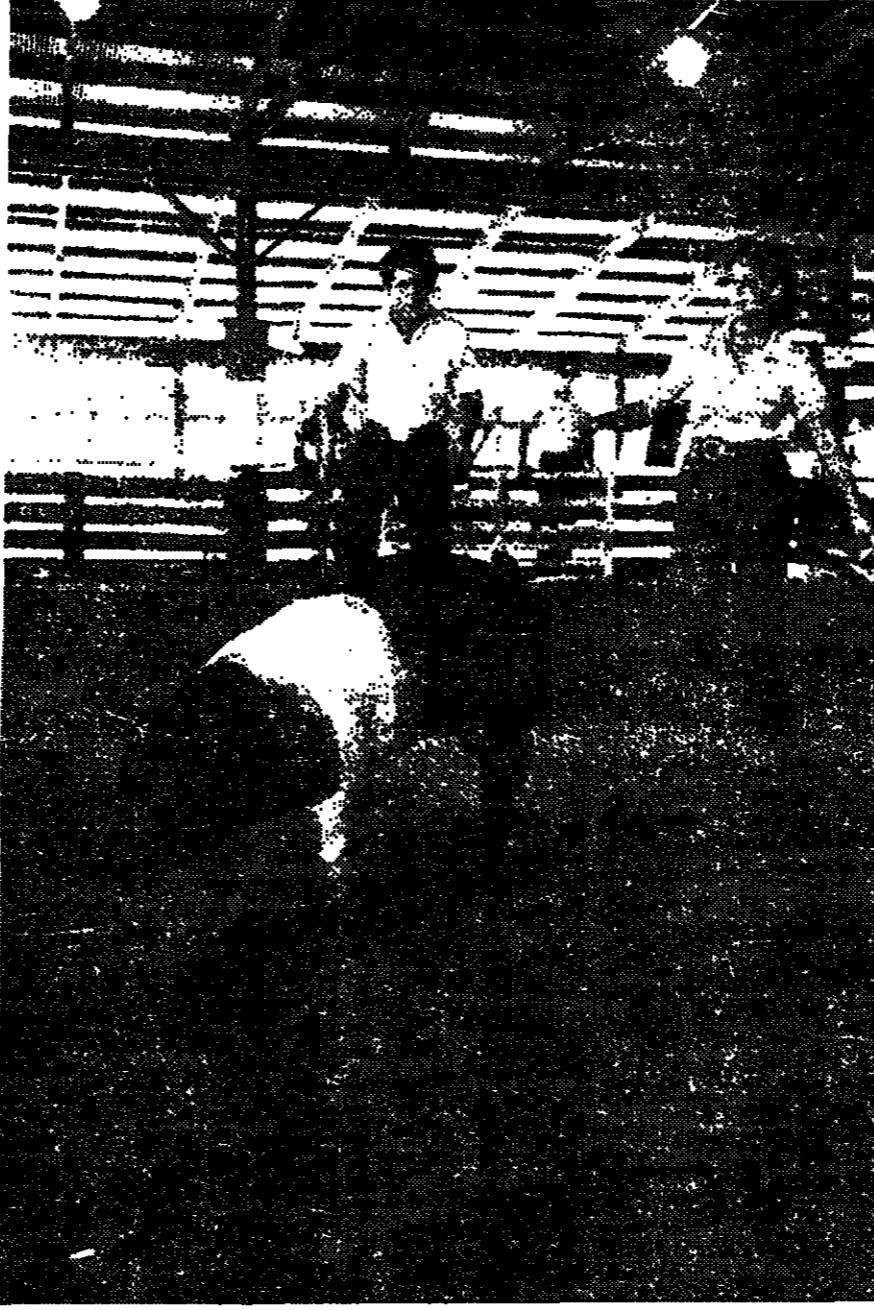


Photographs by John Schults

with his creel full of trout can thank the Division of Wildlife for his catch. The Watson Lake Fish Rearing Unit near Fort Collins stocks 100,000 pounds of catchable-size fish in lakes

and reservoirs. No feed is given to the fish for several days before they leave the rearing unit. A fish with a full belly suffers from motion sickness while it is being transported to its

destination. Meanwhile, one of the Fort Collins workers goes to Utah to fish. "These trout are my children," he says. "It wouldn't feel right fishing here."



Then there are those who escape to the country to relax. The fisherman in Colorado



## Defending Shakespeare

Continued from page 7

have at least proved it contagiously inventive. But America has its epoch-makers to remember, without having to rely on one British import. As long ago as 1936 there was Orson Welles' *Hamlet*, with its voodoo witches, and later his *Julius Caesar*, which came without ghost, without Octavius, but with Benito Mussolini. Four years before Brook's *Dream*, there was Joseph Papp's famous *Hamlet*, with Claudius as a South American dictator, Ophelia a rock singer in a miniskirt, the prince killed by a member of the audience with a gun, and textual liberties galore.

And what of Andrei Serban? No account of seminal tampering would be complete without mention of his *Trojan Women*, with its chorus gutturally hiccuping Aztec monosyllables, its Cassandra dancing bare-breasted with torches and its Helen enduring atrocities never contemplated by Euripides.

As this suggests, Shakespeare has by no means been the sole obsession of hyper-inventive directors. In 1982 Richard Foreman set Moliere's *Don Juan* in a dreamlike madhouse, with a chorus of keening corpses, and the same year Peter Sellars played some distinctly odd tricks with Handel's pastoral *Orlando*. The Kennedy Space Center and Mars turned out to be its locations, as war-torn Vietnam was for Sellars's version of Haydn's *Armidil*.

But usually the object of imaginative attention is the Bard: an Edwardian *"A Winter's Tale"* from Robin Phillips in Canada, complete with frock-coated messengers returning from ancient Delphi by train; a Bismarckian *Hamlet* from Liviu Ciulei in Washington and, from the same director in Minneapolis, a *"Tempest"* about the torments of an Einstein and Prospero in gold-rimmed glasses; another *"Tempest"*, this time from Lee Breuer in Central Park, in which the villains became mafiosi, Silban a punk and Trinculo a parody Mae West.

One could add to the evidence, but it is already a confusing enough mix of self-projecting nonsense and harmless fun, tendentious trickery and serious exploration, butchery and (just conceivably) brilliance.

The problem is distinguishing each from each. One may say, for instance, that removing the burglar Billy Dunn from *"Heartbreak House"* is unjustified, because he allows other characters to display their traits and is himself the only working-class voice in an upscale debate; yet we accept more damaging cuts in *"Hamlet"* because modern taste finds the play too long.

And what of the coronation scene added by Sarah Caldwell to her *"Macbeth"* at Lincoln Center? What of speaking the "To be" speech directly to Ophelia, as Peter Coe's Hamlet recently did at Stratford, Connecticut? Here a clearer answer seems possible. The first business, though hardly necessary, emphasized the play's Christian context; the second was understandably regarded by its critics as forced and intrusive.

Then there's the question of costumes. There will always be something odd about smooth executives slipping daggers from their business suits and stabbing the boss, as happened in a Connecticut *"Julius Caesar"* recently; but we're come to accept such updating as a new theatrical convention, and sometimes even to like it.

The 19th-century setting Trevor Nunn gave "All's Well" made that difficult play more fun, more accessible: matters of class and honor became clearer, sharper, for being removed from the Elizabethan twilight to the world of our great-grandfathers. Brook's *"Dream"* forced us to reexamine our imaginations, and ask if there was any reason but tradition why a phantasm should be a camp thespian with nylon wings rather than a fugitive from Artaud, Asimov or the circus at Madison Square Garden. Yet its big-top atmosphere did also deprive the play of the unease the lust, even the horror to be found in it. And I well remember an inventively staged *"Tempest"* that ended as no more than a slim parable about colonialism, with Ariel as Prime Minister Kenneth Clifton clutching his fly-whisk.

That search for relevance I mentioned, that hunger for surprise, other slants and distorts more than is foreseen. More often, however, the result is shrinkage. If a director transports a play to a different period, he risks emphasizing

those aspects of the play which that period is particularly fitted to illustrate, and so neglecting or omitting others of importance.

A cut, a piece of stage business, can obviously have a similarly distracting effect. Too often directors nowadays sacrifice complexity for the simple "interpretive line," ambiguity for "messages," true relevance for topicality, lasting human truths for transitory social ones, the play as a whole to part or parts of it. The real objection to a swinging-60s "Measure for Measure" or an ecological *"As You Like It,"* with Jacques turned into Ralph Nader, is not what they do but what they do not do.

That is also the objection to Christopher Martin's stream-of-consciousness *"Hamlet"* at City Stage, with its jumps of time and concentration on the grave diggers. It is meant to take us inside the prince's feeling mind and focus on what the theater's publicity calls "the emotional fulcrum of the play, the death and burial of Ophelia."

But that isn't the play's fulcrum, only this production's. And *"Hamlet"* concerns rotten Denmark as well as its hero's perception of it. The production is well performed and, like others, might be rated an interesting experiment, justified because another director will doubtless arrive to give us something closer to Shakespeare himself. But that argument rings hollow in New York, where the best-known classics are performed too infrequently and the lesser ones scarcely ever.

I am a director necessary in classical production at all? That has sometimes seemed a good question. Well, a guiding hand is helpful, if only to achieve a minimal consistency and insure that Macbeth and Lady Macbeth aren't performing in two quite different plays.

The trouble is that many directors go on to make inessential choices and decisions, forgetting their primary task, which is surely to give their author as complete and vivid a showing as a sympathetic reading of his intentions will allow. That means staging him in all his variety and abundance, not selecting bits and pieces and packaging them in beginning shapes.

As McKellen says in his one-man show, "The most reliable director of his plays is

Shakespeare himself." Some such motto should be emblazoned on every theater where great authors have been skillfully shriveled for public consumption.

Yet it is difficult to translate this obvious wisdom into unwavering principle. There are exceptions and, paradoxically enough, some of them appear to be the worst offenders. The curious thing is that surgery goes so far as to create a completely new work of art out of the bones of the old, it is somehow less objectionable than modest mutilation.

No one could reasonably take exception to Verdi's *"Otello"* or, to take a smaller example, Joseph Papp's musical of *"The Two Gentlemen of Verona."* Nor should anyone be pointing angry fingers at what Brook and his collaborators have scrupulously rechristened *"La Tragedie de Carmen,"* a title that confesses the chopping, the reshaping, the borrowing from Mérimée's original novella, and the other seeming savagery perpetrated on Bizet himself.

It could be claimed that this restores the vitality that so shocked Paris back in 1875. A director of the Opéra Comique resigned at the mere prospect of those "thieves, gypsies and cigarette-sellers" on his genteel stage; audiences, critics and even Bizet's librettists were appalled by the realism of the production itself. Celestine Galli-Marié, who created Carmen, was accused of "accentuating the unlovely aspects of this dangerous role."

It was not until the Viennese inflated the spectacle, interpolated ballet and repeated dialogue with recitative that the opera became the blander success most of us know today. Perhaps only by returning to the original, and then toughening it up, can a director make a less squeamish generation feel what those first spectators felt.

But that is a perilous line of reasoning, which could be used to justify many a grisly assault on our sensibilities. Safer to report the simple truth: that Brook's stark and terrible version of *"Carmen"* is a work of art in itself, and a marvelously fresh one. Whatever Shakespeare may be doing, Bizet is surely at peace in his grave.

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## What's Doing In Arlberg

by James M. Markham

**A**RLBERG, Austria — The best thing about Lech and Zürs is that success has not gone to their heads. The two sister villages in the spectacular Arlberg range in western Austria have attracted their share of famous people. Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands has been going to the country-elegant Post hotel in the heart of Lech for two decades. King Hussein of Jordan and his American queen favor the opulent Zürscherhof in tiny Zürs. The hills are still telling stories about how an aide to the Shah of Iran used to line them up at the end of a royal stay and pass out \$100 bills. Prince Charles and Princess Diana dropped in to Lech last winter.

Regal trade, in this day of thuggish bodyguards, can ruin a ski valley, and it is to the credit of the doughty and utterly prosperous 1,250 year-round residents of Lech — Zürs closes for the summer — that they have concentrated on staying small, good and attentive.

This correspondent first went to Zürs in 1963 as an impoverished student, and happened to propose there to his future wife, learning him with an indelible prejudice in favor of the valley. Returning years later, he was astonished to find how little Zürs or Lech had changed: no condo sprawl, no high rises. Lech's little 14th-century church still dominates the man-made horizon, dwarfed by God's work rising steeply on two sides.

Commoners have certain loyalty to the place, too, coming back year after year to the same hotels and guest houses, which run from understated elegant to rugged comfortable. The emphasis is on good, hard skiing, and the quality of it on the chalk-stone mountains is uncommonly high. There are subtle changes as the season turns, with dared-young skiers setting the tone in the weeks before Christmas.

At Christmas, a more prosperous, family clientele predominates, bringing along a number of older non-skiers who settle into the rustic lounges of the hotels, playing skat, a card game. In spring, when the skiing is truly glorious, there is a rush of Austrians and Swiss day skiers on the sun-bathed weekends, when you can tan and ski in a T-shirt. Careful, though: I was once snowed in at Easter.

The ski schools in the Arlberg are, arguably, the best in Europe, with a tradition reaching back to the venerable Hannes Schneider. The renowned Arlberg Ski Club was founded in 1901; the first ski class in Zürs was given in 1906, the first lift in Lech went up in 1939. The 300 multilingual instructors — in how many languages can you say "Bend your knee?" — are friendly. There are separate schools in Zürs, Lech and Oberlech, a car-free plateau high above Lech.

The 2,600-meter (8,500-foot) peaks that loom above the valley offer every kind of skiing, from steep Alpine trails to gentle beginner slopes. A sweeping ski circus and a network of 69 lifts link Lech, Oberlech and Zürs. Arlberg veterans tend to come before the Christmas season — Lech and Zürs are jammed at Christmas because of school holidays — or just after.

A day ticket good for the Arlberg region in high season is 285 Austrian schillings (about \$14.50) for adults and 170 schillings for children under the age of 15. In low season, 260 schillings and 145 schillings for children. A week's pass is 1,530 schillings for adults in the high season, 880 schillings for children; low season, 1,330 schillings and 740 schillings. During most of the low season, the valley offers package deals running from Saturday to Saturday, including ski lift tickets, ski school and a room with bath and three meals a day. For adults: 6,830 to 14,710 schillings depending on accommodations; children under 15 sleeping with parents can get reductions between 25 and 50 percent.

The ski kindergarten, for ages 2 to 5, costs 120 schillings for a half day — morning or afternoon — or 170 schillings for a whole day. Lunch is 60 schillings. By the week, it's 900 schillings for six days, lunch extra. Ski school for 5- to 12-year-olds is 270 schillings a day for morning and afternoon sessions of two hours each.

There is almost guaranteed snow cover from the end of November to the end of April. The lifts run until April 29. High season rates apply to the periods Feb. 4-March 24, and April 14-29.

**I**n deciding where to stay, you have to decide first between Zürs and Lech, even though you can ski between the two villages. Zürs is intimate, dedicated exclusively to skiing. Lying above the tree line, Zürs is for the hardy skier; it can be bitingly cold on windy days. Better protected, Lech is bigger and stronger on comforts and extras like four indoor tennis courts and two squash courts, which are buried under a mound of grass, or snow, to preserve the sylvan setting. Tennis court rental runs from 200 to 260 schillings an hour; squash is 80 schillings for a half hour.

If you should select Lech over Zürs, you must then choose between "downtown" Lech and its suburbs, Oberlech, Zug and Stubenbach. Oberlech is connected by cable car to downtown Lech; the cable cars run until 1 A.M., permitting you to enjoy the night life. At midday, particularly when the sun is shining, the big open restaurant terraces in Oberlech are a favorite meeting point for lunch. A quiet hamlet, Zug is tucked away a little over a mile (about 2 kilometers) from Lech down a fine cross-country track that runs along the valley floor; it can be reached by car, bus or horse-drawn sleigh. Stubenbach is on the northern fringes of Lech, a short bus hop away. Its accommodations are cheaper.

Once you have mastered the geography, you can pick your hotel. In Lech, Hubert Schwarzer, the helpful head of the tourist information bureau, has a computerized hotel register that can fit your budget to what's available. His telephone number is 21610; telex 05239123. His counterpart in Zürs is Bernd Kahr, whose telephone is 2245; telex 05239111. The area code for both towns is 5583. Even if you happen to arrive in Lech roomless — not a recommended tactic during high season — Schwarzer has a place to stash your bags and skis while you look.

Up-market in Zürs is the ever-expanding Zürscherhof, where a double — all hotel prices are given here for two people in a double room — will run you from 2,880 to 3,100 schillings at high season with three meals a day; at low season 2,320 to 2,560 schillings. The Zürscherhof is not for the impoverished student; tel: 25130.

Down in the ordinary taxpayer's league in Zürs is the homey Edelweiss (tel: 2662), where in high season a double goes for 2,200 to 2,700 schillings with full pension; in low season, 1,920 to 2,300 schillings. In much the same category are the Lorfürst (tel: 2254), which is 2,280 to 2,900 schillings in high season, full pension; low, 1,980 to 2,440 schillings. The quaint Hotel Flexen (tel: 2243) is 1,600 to 2,100 schillings for a double in high season, with two meals a day; 1,420 to 1,900 schillings in low.

In Lech, the noblest hotel is the Gasthof Post (tel: 2206). This truly fine institution is carefully watched over by the Moosbrugger family, which also runs one of the most delicate kitchens in the valley. Double room with two meals in high season is 2,200 to 4,500 schillings; in low season, with two meals, 1,900 to 3,800 schillings.

With its back to the slopes, the Hotel Almhof Schneider (tel: 2601) is also in Lech's four-star class; double with three meals is 2,280 to 4,900 schillings in high season; 1,960 to 3,900 schillings in low. It is next to the ski school meeting point. The four-star Hotel Arlberg (tel: 2134) has a spacious feel to it, and big rooms with grand views from their balconies. A double there with three meals is 2,060 to 3,790 schillings in high season; 1,900 to 3,420 schillings in low. The 90-bed Hotel Berghof (tel: 2635) rests on a hill a bit away from the center, and has a quiet, local clientele. Double with three meals is 1,520 to 2,700 schillings in high season; 1,280 to 2,200 schillings in low.

Choices fade off into a bewildering variety of three-star hotels, pensions or guest houses, which are really small hotels. There are also a limited number of housekeeping apartments, where you can cook your own meals. Lech's small-is-beautiful philosophy, however, has kept these apartments to a minimum. Most people stay in hotels and get fed. It would be somewhat unfair to single out a handful of these smaller institutions. Consult Schwarzer for your taste and needs. The prices run from 700 to 950 schillings a person with three meals in high season; in low, 500 to 800 schillings.

Deserving of mention in Oberlech is the four-star Hotel Montana (tel: 2460), where Guy Ortibie, a transplanted Frenchman, has for 18 years been serving some of the best fish ever eaten on an Alp. At 700 meters up, you can't just serve nouvelle cuisine," says Ortibie of his hearty fare. "Our customers are very sporty and hungry." The Montana's wine cellar is also deservedly famous. The Montana has a huge terrace overlooking Lech. Double room is 1,990 to 2,600 schillings in high season with full pension; low, 1,540 to 2,180 schillings.

**E**ating in the Arlberg area has quite a bit to do with hotels. Over the years, the culinary level has picked up considerably, moving beyond the traditional fare of barley soup, dried beans and bacon. Many skiers still pack their hotels to pack a box lunch to eat on the mountains, or drop in at one of the fast-wurst-and-beer lodges. Going "full pension" — three meals a day — will cut down your roasting for an evening meal.

On your way to the valley, should you pass through the Arlberg town of Bregenz, a stop at the Zell restaurant (tel: 5574-3107) is worth it. Ernst Huber, the proprietor, gets his fish fresh daily from Lake Constance. Discriminating Swiss skip across the river for a meal. About 360 schillings a person.

**T**he closest international airport is at Zurich, a three-hour drive from the slopes. Buses called "Arlberg express" leave Zurich's central train station Saturdays at 12:30 P.M. and 7 P.M. and Sundays at 12:30 P.M. and cost 350 schillings round trip. (An Arlberg express train leaves Paris for Innsbruck — about the same distance to the east as Zurich is to the west — daily at 10:40 P.M. and arrives at 11:56 A.M. A one-way first-class ticket is about 2,500 schillings.)

From Paris, Zurich, Vienna and Munich, trains run to the lowland town of Langen, from which you can catch a bus or taxi up through the 1,784-meter-high Flexenpass to Zürs and Lech. In summer, the valley is reachable from the north, but in the ski season Lech is the last, snowbound village on a narrow road, cut off from the north.

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### GE Is Believed to Have Won 70% of \$10-Billion Jet Engine Contract

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut (Reuters) — General Electric Co. said Thursday that it would make a major announcement Friday morning. Industry observers believe GE will announce that it has won the bulk of a U.S. Air Force contract valued at \$10 billion.

Congressional sources said earlier that GE was the primary winner of the F-3 and F-16 fighter jets. The Pentagon is expected to make an announcement about the contract Friday afternoon.

The sources said that GE would receive 70 percent of the engine business and that Pratt & Whitney, a division of United Technologies Corp., would receive 30 percent.

### Gulf + Western to Buy Esquire Inc.

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Gulf + Western Industries Inc. has agreed to buy Esquire Inc. for about \$181 million. Gulf + Western said Tuesday. It said the agreement reduced the takeover price to \$23.50 a share from \$25 originally planned.

Gulf + Western owns about 2.8 million Esquire shares, 27 percent of the remaining 7.7 million shares.

The conglomerate said the price to be received by shareholders of Esquire, which has interests in educational lighting and music, was reduced as a result of recent discussions between the two companies. It gave no further details.

### Court Forbids Warner-Philips Deal

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — A Dutch court Thursday forbade a planned merger of the record companies of Warner Communications Inc. and NV Philips before 1990.

The court ruled in favor of Strengths Publishers BV, which said the proposed merger ran counter to its agreements on cooperating in the music publishing field with Polygram, a joint venture of Philips and Semens AG. The agreements expire in 1990.

If Polygram merges with Warner's record division before then, Polygram will be fined 10 million guilders (\$3.17 million) plus 30,000 guilders a day, up to 30 million guilders.

The court also barred Polygram from divesting itself of its music publishing interests before 1990 without Strengths' approval. A Philips spokesman said Polygram would appeal.

### Sumitomo Seeks French Dunlop Unit

KOBE, Japan (Reuters) — Sumitomo Rubber Industries Ltd., 40-percent-owned by Dunlop Holdings PLC, said Thursday that it was negotiating with the French government to buy Dunlop's French subsidiary, Dunlop SA, which declared bankruptcy late last year.

Sumitomo said the French government had asked it and several other foreign tiremakers to help revive Dunlop SA, which employed 5,500 people. Sumitomo declined to give details. The Japanese company agreed last year with Dunlop Holdings to buy Dunlop's tiremaking interests in Britain and West Germany.

Industry sources noted that if another company bought Dunlop SA, Dunlop-brand tires made by two different companies could appear on the market, which might affect Sumitomo's production and sales in Western Europe.

### Canon Predicts Record '83 Earnings

TOKYO (Reuters) — Canon Inc. expects to report a record pretax operating profit of 31.5 billion yen (\$134.3 million) for 1983, up from an earlier estimated parent-company profit of 31 billion yen and the previous high of 28.48 billion, a year earlier, a company spokesman said Thursday.

He said the company also expected sales to rise to a record 368 billion yen from the previous peak of 306.52 billion yen a year earlier and the earlier estimate of 360 billion. The spokesman said the forecast was based on good sales of office equipment.

He said increased demand for intermediate-class cameras more than absorbed a fall in demand for single lens reflex cameras. The company will report a foreign exchange loss of 2.1 billion yen, against a 1.2-billion yen loss in 1982, the spokesman said. Canon will pay a 12.50 yen dividend after 12 yen in 1982, he said.

## Unemployment Rises In West Germany, U.K.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NUREMBERG — Unemployment increased 0.7 percent in West Germany and 0.2 percent in Britain in January, their governments reported Thursday.

The Federal Labor Office here said West German unemployment rose to 10.2 in January from 9.5 percent in December. It said 2.34 million persons were out of work in January, up from 2.35 million in December.

January unemployment in Germany equaled the postwar record of February 1983.

In London, the Employment Department said British adult unemployment, excluding students leaving school, rose a provisional 29,000 in January to 2,975,100 or 12.5 percent of the work force. The figures were seasonally adjusted.

In December, unemployment rose a revised 7,600 and amounted to 12.3 percent of the workforce, the department said.

The unadjusted British jobless total, which includes students leaving school, rose 120,300 in January compared with a year earlier, but the increases announced Thursday were generally lower than the double-digit gains of recent months.

In Bonn, meanwhile, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said Thursday that West Germany's economy is expected to grow 2.5 percent in 1984 but that unemployment will probably remain at around 2.2 million.

At a news conference, he predicted that inflation would be 3 percent.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's cabinet endorsed the economic programs Wednesday, Mr. Lambsdorff told reporters.

He said the "somewhat lower rates of gain than in the last several

months" resulted from a comparison with January a year ago, when retail sales were relatively strong, with the recession beginning to fade from consumers' minds.

He said modest increases in the months to come, rather than large gains, should help keep inflation in check.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the biggest U.S. retailer, said its January sales were up 9.1 percent to a record \$1.38 billion, excluding revenue from its new Canadian unit. It had \$1.26 billion in sales a year earlier.

The industry results were in the expected range, said Jeffrey Feiner, a retail specialist with the investment firm Merrill Lynch & Co.

He said the "somewhat lower

rates of gain than in the last several



Lee A. Iacocca

## Chrysler Resumes Dividends

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. declared a quarterly dividend Thursday of 15 cents a share — its first since the 10 cents a share it paid in the second quarter of 1979, when it was on the brink of collapse. The company said its 1983 earnings statement later this month would show record profits.

Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, said the automaker's board, meeting in New York, had decided to "reward the stockholders who have not received a dividend in nearly five years." The board also declared a dividend of 68.75 cents on shares on preferred stock.

"With Chrysler's return to financial stability, it is the intention of the board of directors to maintain a prudent dividend policy. At the same time, the board will ensure that there is cash for the company's

future investment plans, which include an ambitious product-development program," Mr. Iacocca said in a statement.

At the end of 1983, Chrysler had 121.8 million shares of common stock outstanding. The dividend is payable April 16 to stockholders of record March 15. Preferred shares outstanding came to 9.9 million at the year's end and that dividend is payable March 15 to shareholders of record Feb. 15.

Chrysler was barred from issuing dividends while it owed money on the \$1.2 billion in federally guaranteed loans that kept the company afloat. The loans were paid back last summer, and Chrysler then paid \$116.9 million in preferred stock dividends.

Analysts had said before the board meeting that they expected

the initial common stock dividend to be 10 to 20 cents a share.

Peter Zaglio, auto analyst for Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, said a common stock dividend in the first quarter would be "psychologically positive" for investors.

One analyst said the key issue on whether the directors would resume the dividends was "what kind of signal they want to send" to the investment community.

Chrysler marginally improved its market share for U.S.-made cars last year, and January sales reported so far have been sharply higher last year's.

The company said recently that it had virtually sold out its first six months' worth of production on its new line of mini-vans, about 100,000 vehicles. (AP, Reuters)

## U.S. Retailers Post Moderate Gains for January

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major U.S. retailers posted sales gains in January compared with a year earlier, but the increases announced Thursday were generally lower than the double-digit gains of recent months.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the biggest U.S. retailer, said its January sales were up 9.1 percent to a record \$1.38 billion, excluding revenue from its new Canadian unit. It had \$1.26 billion in sales a year earlier.

The industry results were in the expected range, said Jeffrey Feiner, a retail specialist with the investment firm Merrill Lynch & Co.

He said the "somewhat lower

rates of gain than in the last several

months" resulted from a comparison with January a year ago, when retail sales were relatively strong, with the recession beginning to fade from consumers' minds.

He said modest increases in the months to come, rather than large gains, should help keep inflation in check.

Sears, Roebuck's results did not include revenue from its Canadian unit, Simpson-Sears, which it acquired in July 1983. Including Simpson-Sears, the company's January sales totaled \$1.60 billion.

For the year ended Jan. 31, sales by Sears, excluding the Canadian operation, rose 10 percent, to \$22.19 billion; including Simpson-

Sears, sales rose 20.3 percent, to \$24.27 billion.

K mart Corp., No. 2 in the industry, said its January sales were up \$1.06 billion, a 5.8-percent increase from its strong showing last year of \$1 billion. For the 12 months ended Jan. 31, K mart's total was \$18.60 billion, up 10.9 percent from \$16.77 billion.

The company said it expects sales in the first three months of its fiscal year to rise by more than 10 percent.

J.C. Penney Co. said its January sales and catalog sales rose 16.5 percent to \$663 million from last year's \$569 million. For the year, sales were up 6.5 percent to \$11.03 billion from \$10.36 billion.

• Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc. said January sales were up 23.2 percent to \$23.3 million. For the year, the increase was 18.9 percent, to \$3.63 billion.

DeVoe-Holbein Int. N.V.

\$ 52 Bid - \$ 57 Ask

Adjusted for recent 2 1/2 for 1 stock split.

Prices in U.S. dollars

Quotes as of February 1, 1984

First Commerce Securities b.v.

Herengracht 483

1017 BT Amsterdam

Telephone: 020-260901

Telex: 14507 firco nl

11.87

12.23

43.96

41.11

127.20

296.12

Charente Apfel Cognac Manufacture Ltd.

P.O. Box 189, 17 Den Street

S. Holm, Jersey, Channel Islands

Tel: Jersey 0539 74689, Telex: 417222.

57.5¢

per common share

Payable: March 15, 1984

Record: February 24, 1984

Declared: February 1, 1984

Continuous dividend payments since 1989

Cyril J. Smith

Vice President and Secretary

P.O. Box 1642

Houston, Texas 77251-1642

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## Inside Airbus.



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if you really think there is any.

A310  
A300

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## BANCO URQUIJO UNION, S. A.

has the pleasure to announce

that on January 1st, 1984 the merger of  
Banco Urquijo S. A. and Banco Unión, S. A. was  
completed, the name of the new company is  
BANCO URQUIJO UNION, S. A.

The new bank has a capital of 23,340 million pesetas,  
customers deposits amounting to 390 billion  
pesetas; and total assets of 740 billion pesetas.

Banco Hispano Americano, S. A. is the major  
shareholder of Banco Urquijo Unión, S. A. owning  
95 per cent of the capital of the new Bank.

January, 1984



Banco Urquijo Unión, S. A.

Banco Hispano Americano Group



## SPORTS

**Hoflechner Easily Captures Downhill**

turns," Johnson said afterwards in describing Hoflechner's victory on the Olympia delle Tofane course, which drops 858 metres over three kilometres. "That's the only way you can get such a big lead."

Peter Wirsberger of Austria was fifth followed by Steve Podborski of Canada.

Johnson, the first U.S. man ever to win a Cup downhill after his victory last month at Wengen, Switzerland, said, "I'm ready for Sarajevo. I'm confident because I have had some good results over the past several weeks."

But he was somewhat disappointed with his result Thursday over Cortina's relatively smooth and undemanding layout: "I made too many mistakes in the turns. I was too aggressive, but it's still a good result."

The downhill, the eighth of the season, was a final test for several countries prior to naming their teams for the Olympic downhill.

Cathomen, second in the World Cup downhill standings last season, was awarded a place on the Swiss team following his good showing. He had said that he would have quit competitive skiing if he had not been injured.

Johnson's teammate, Conrad Mair, was third, just 0.01 seconds behind, with Bill Johnson of the United States fourth.

He must have really smoked the

giant slalom line in one minute 51.81 seconds to win by more than a second ahead of U.S. Racer of Switzerland, who finished in 1:53.05.

"I did everything right. I'm glad," said Hoflechner, who returned to competition last month being sidelined by a knee ligament injury.

Hoflechner had not placed well

in his only other World Cup race, in Lake Louise, Alberta, last season. But he was the fastest skier Wednesday.

"I felt no pressure, I didn't need a break," he said of his No. 1 racing slot Thursday. "I had nothing to lose and my run seemed just perfect."

Johnson's teammate, Conrad Mair, was third, just 0.01 seconds behind, with Bill Johnson of the United States fourth.

He must have really smoked the

**South African Quietly Outruns the World**

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

LADYBRAND, South Africa — Lelioch Pleasure Resort, set in a valley strewed with huge boulders, is about as far from the world of big-name track and field as could be imagined.

There are no arms of coaches, no specialty foods, no sophisticated weights and pulleys. There is not even a running track, let alone a gymnasium. If you want to run, you run paths and tracks through the pines, across lawns, or on ribbons of dirt road.

From its lawns and paddocks, the eye is led to the abrupt cragginess of the mountains of Lesotho, where thunderheads build like giant armies at this, the hottest and rainiest time of the summer. Children gambol around the fenced-off swimming pool. Their parents sit on the verandas of modest, rented bungalows, sipping cool drinks.

Wading through it, on the paths and tracks, is Zola Budd, the world's fastest woman at 5,000 meters, a wisp of a girl — 5 feet 2 1/4 inches and 83 pounds (1.58 meters and 37.6 kilos) — so small and slender that her sturdiness is apparent only when she pounds through a rigorous training regimen.

Somehow, the 17-year-old South African student did not seem out of place, training with her high school classmates from Bloemfontein, at this family resort. The mantle of sudden celebrity does not fit easily on these tiny shoulders. And there is no basking in the limelight that has engulfed her since Jan. 5, when she broke the world 5,000-meter record at Stellenbosch with a time of 15 minutes 1.83 seconds.

That is perhaps just as well. Although she has proved herself a distance runner of world class, faster than Mary Decker of the United States, whose record she broke, she may never have a chance to compete against her peers from other countries. She is South African and her country is an international pariah, excluded from virtually all major international events because of its racial policies. Her record time will not be recognized because South Africa has been suspended by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the world governing body of track and field.

Lelioch Pleasure Resort lies about 300 miles (480 kilometers) south of Johannesburg, close to a town

called Ladybrand that has not changed all that much for decades. The town spent \$19,000 recently trying to publicize itself, without success; in recent weeks, it achieved greater fame because Zola Budd trained nearby. Peter Labuschagne, Budd's coach, prefers it the way it was — a place of tranquility and relaxation for his star athlete to train without pressures.

Labuschagne has been training Budd for six years, since she was a student at the school in Bloemfontein where he is a teacher. A former college athlete (whose athletic career, he said, never amounted to much), Labuschagne first realized that he had a potential champion on his hands when Budd turned in a time of 4:19 for 1,500 meters. After a four-month training buildup, she had cut this down, he said, to 4:09. "Then I knew she was very good," he said.

There is a kind of homespun informality about the training. Labuschagne times his charges on a cracked digital wrist watch. No one in the group of classmates comes anywhere near Budd for style or speed.

They cook for themselves in rented accommodations and set their training periods according to the likelihood of rain. On the paths and tracks, Budd runs barefoot, but on rough ground she wears shoes that seem almost too heavy for her feet.

The intention behind the sessions, however, is more serious. Labuschagne acknowledges that South Africa's ostracism from world sport means that "motivating an athlete of her potential is very difficult" because of tough competition.

"But because she likes running so much, she keeps on. And there's always something to keep her going," he said. Thus the next target is the world 3,000-meter record. Her best time so far is 8:39. The aim for this season is to get that down to 8:32. Next year, the effort will be to better the 8:26.78 record of Svetlana Ulitskaya of the Soviet Union. The long-term project is first to excel at 10,000 meters and ultimately the marathon. "Her big future lies in the marathon," Labuschagne said.

Budd, the daughter of a businessman of English-speaking descent and an Afrikaner mother, started competitive running because, she said, as a child, she enjoyed running anyhow. Her background is modest, and don't seem to raise their eyebrows too much when a world-beating willow of a girl in blue satin shorts, mauve top and tiny gold earrings strides by.



Helmut Höflechner, fastest in practice, fastest in the race.

**U.S. Said Not Likely To Grant to Moscow Full Games Request**

By Kenneth Reich  
Los Angeles Times Service

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — A

U.S. government administration official has said that the U.S. government is not likely to approve the full Soviet request for 25 Aeroflot plane charters and a cruise ship to transport its athletes and materials to the Los Angeles Olympic Games this summer.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said that Wednesday the Soviet Union would not get all it wants because its request goes well beyond what other countries are being allowed.

It is understood that, besides asking permission to fly their own team and officials into Los Angeles, the Soviet Union also is asking to fly in other national teams.

The official said a final decision would not be forthcoming for several weeks because of a desire not to undercut the deliberations scheduled in Montreal later this month by the International Civil Aviation Organization. Among other business, the aviation group will consider censuring the Soviet Union for the shooting down last September of a South Korean jet.

The administration's position apparently leaves Peter V. Ueberroth, the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Committee and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley having to adopt a somewhat ambiguous position toward the Soviet Union when the two arrive in Sarajevo this weekend for the International Olympic Committee meetings in advance of the Winter Olympics.

As in the past, they will be able to say the United States will live up to Olympic rules and welcome Soviet athletes as all others. But they apparently will have little to say to Soviet officials who press for plain answers to their travel requests.

A member of the Soviet delegation to the meetings, meanwhile, said here Wednesday that, although the Soviet Union want everything it has requested, it also understands that the U.S. government is not likely to go along.

"Our relations with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee are very good," said the delegation member, who asked not to be quoted by name. "They are totally correct, they respond to all our telephones."

"But the U.S. government is different," the Soviet delegate said.

■ **Hockey Protest Expected**

F. Don Miller, executive director of the United States Olympic Committee, restated Wednesday that he will protest the eligibility of three members of the Canadian Olympic hockey team but has agreed to meet

with Canadian officials Sunday to discuss the dispute. The Associated Press reported from Sarajevo.

An issue is the eligibility of goalie Mario Gosselin and forwards Mark Morrison and Dan Wood. Morrison played nine games with the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League two seasons ago, while Wood and Gosselin has each signed with NHL clubs.

The Canadian Olympic Association has contended the three are eligible because they have played less than 10 NHL games. The COA and the International Ice Hockey Federation accepted the ruling.

Miller said he agrees with the definition, but not with the timing. He said the I.I.H.F. agreed to it two months after the U.S. team had been selected.

**Games Torch Is Becoming A Hot Issue**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — The International Olympic Committee said Thursday that it will not block plans to have the Olympic torch relay across the United States to Los Angeles in a charity run for youth groups that will cost sponsors \$3,000 a kilometer.

The Greeks have complained about commercialization of the relay. Both the Greek government and the mayor of Olympia, where the torch is traditionally lit and begins its journey to the Olympic host city, have threatened not to help light the torch unless the Los Angeles organizers drop the sponsorship plans.

But Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, told a news conference: "The Olympic torch and the flame are the property of the IOC, not of Olympia. The mayor of Olympia and the Greek Olympic Committee are only the guardians."

"We decide on the details of the torch relay, and we had already approved Los Angeles' plans last November."

The Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee wants 10,000 kilometers of the flame's 19,000-kilometer relay through the United States open to sponsorship with the funds going toward building sports centers for handicapped children.

(UPI, AP)

United Press International

Budd breaking the 5,000-meter mark.

**NBA Standings**

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
Atlantic Division

W. L. Pts. GB. Gms.

Philadelphia 111, Indiana 102 (Toney 29, Ervin 25, G. Johnson 25, Sherrill 18).

Boston 99, New York 100, Atlanta 98 (King 20).

Brooklyn 97, New Jersey 97, Atlanta 96 (Sherrill 22, Ervin 22, Blackman 24).

Philadelphia 96, Boston 95, Atlanta 94 (Sherrill 23, Scott 21, Ervin 21, Johnson 21, Sherrill 21, Givens 21, Johnson 21).

Philadelphia 95, Atlanta 94 (Sherrill 24, Givens 24, Johnson 24, Johnson 24).

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## SPORTS

## Höflehner Easily Captures Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

**CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy** — Helmut Höflehner won a place on Austria's team for the Sarajevo Winter Olympics with an emphatic victory here Thursday in the final men's World Cup slalom downhill before the Games open next week.

Höflehner, racing first, swept across the line in one minute 51.81 seconds to win by more than a second ahead of Urs Raber of Switzerland, who finished in 1:53.05.

"I did everything right," Höflehner, who returned to competition last month after being sidelined by a knee ligament injury.

Höflehner had not placed well since his only other World Cup victory, in Lake Louise, Alberta, last season. But he was the fastest in practice Wednesday.

"I felt no pressure. I didn't need to attack," he said of his No. 1 starting slot Thursday. "I had nothing to lose and my run seemed just about perfect."

Höflehner's teammate, Conrad Cathomen, was third, just 0.01 seconds behind, with Bill Johnson of the United States fourth.

"He must have really smoked the

turns," Johnson said afterwards in describing Höflehner's victory on the Olympia delle Dolomiti course, which drops 658 metres over three kilometers. "That's the only way you can get such a big lead."

Peter Wirsberger of Austria was fifth followed by Steve Podborski of Canada.

Johnson, the first U.S. man ever to win a Cup downhill after his victory last month at Wengen, Switzerland, said, "I'm ready for Sarajevo. I'm confident because I've had some good results over the past several weeks."

But he was somewhat disappointed with his result Thursday over Cortina's relatively smooth and undemanding layout: "I made too many mistakes in the turns. I was too aggressive, but it's still a good result."

The downhill, the eighth of the season, was a final test for several countries prior to naming their teams for the Olympic downhill.

Cathomen, second in the World Cup downhill standings last season, was awarded a place on the Swiss team following his good showing. He had said that he would have quit competitive skiing if he

had failed to make the Olympic squad.

"I'm particularly pleased with this result as this course has a long gliding section at the end and I usually lose time in gliding," said Cathomen, who joins Raber and Peter Müller on the team. The fourth skier will be either Franz Heinz or Pirmen Zurbriggen.

Austrian officials said Höflehner was one of the three certain starters in the Olympic downhill, along with veteran Franz Klammer and Erwin Reich. The fourth Austrian downhillier will be picked between Anton Steiner and defending world champion Hartl Weinsteth after practice runs in Yugoslavia.

Other teams announcing their lineups for the Olympic downhill ski race were: Italy, Michael Mair, Alberto Gidoni and Danilo Sharadello, and Canada, Podborski and Gary Athans, with Todd Brooker the third member if he recovers from injuries suffered in a recent spill.

Thursday's results did not affect the top of the overall standings in the men's World Cup. Pirmen Zurbriggen of Switzerland leads with 209 points.

But Raber, who has won two downhills this season, moved to the top of the downhill standings on 94 points — four ahead of displaced leader Erwin Reich of Austria.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

1. Helmut Höflehner, Austria, 1 minute 51.81 seconds.

2. Urs Raber, Switzerland, 1:53.05.

3. Conrad Cathomen, Switzerland, 1:53.04.

4. Bill Johnson, United States, 1:53.17.

5. Peter Wirsberger, Austria, 1:53.20.

6. Steve Podborski, Canada, 1:53.39.

7. Horst Weinsteth, Austria, 1:53.71.

8. Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 1:53.78.

9. Steven Athans, Canada, 1:53.80.

10. Anton Steiner, Austria, 1:53.81.

World Cup Standings

1. Pirmen Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 209

2. Andreas Wenzl, Liechtenstein, 168.

3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 154.

4. Steinert, 125.

5. Steinert, 125.

6. Steinert, 125.

7. Raber, 118.

8. Erwin Reich, Austria, and Franz Gruber, Austria, 100.

9. Seifen Kraljev, Yugoslavia, 87.

10. Men's Downhill Standings

1. Raber, 94 points.

2. Franz Klammer, Austria, 79.

3. Podborski, 74.

4. Heinz, 68.

5. Brooker, 62.

6. Steiner, 47.

7. Wirsberger, 45.

8. Cathomen, 43.



United Press International  
Helmut Höflehner, fastest in practice, fastest in the race.

## U.S. Said Not Likely To Grant to Moscow Full Games Request

By Kenneth Reich  
*Los Angeles Times Service***SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia** — A

U.S. government administration official has said that the U.S. government is not likely to approve the full Soviet request for 25 Aeroflot plane charters and a cruise ship to transport its athletes and materials to the Los Angeles Olympic Games this summer.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said that Wednesday the Soviet Union would not get all it wants because its request goes well beyond what other countries are being allowed.

It is understood that besides asking permission to fly their own team and officials into Los Angeles, the Soviet Union also is asking to fly in other national teams.

The official said a final decision would not be forthcoming for several weeks because of a desire not to undercut the deliberations scheduled in Montreal later this month by the International Civil Aviation Organization. Among other business, the aviation group will consider censuring the Soviet Union for the shooting down last September of a South Korean jet liner.

The administration's position apparently leaves Peter V. Ueberroth, the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Committee, and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley having to adopt a somewhat ambiguous position toward the Soviet Union when the two arrive in Sarajevo this weekend for the International Olympic Committee meetings in advance of the Winter Olympics.

As in the past, they will be able to say the United States will live up to Olympic rules and welcome Soviet athletes as all others. But they apparently will have little to say to Soviet officials who press for plain answers to their travel requests.

A member of the Soviet delegation to the meetings, meanwhile, said here Wednesday that, although the Soviet Union want everything it has requested, it also is understanding that the U.S. government is not likely to go along.

"Our relations with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee are very good," said the delegation member, who asked not to be quoted by name. "They are totally correct, they respond to all our telegrams."

"But the U.S. government is different," the Soviet delegate said.

■ **Hockey Protest Expected**

F. Don Miller, executive director of the United States Olympic Committee, restated Wednesday that he will protest the eligibility of three members of the Canadian Olympic hockey team but has agreed to meet

with Canadian officials Sunday to discuss the dispute. The Associated Press reported from Sarajevo.

At issue is the eligibility of goalie Mario Gosselin and forwards Mark Morrison and Dan Wood. Morrison played nine games with the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League two seasons ago, while Wood and Gosselin has each signed with NHL clubs.

The Canadian Olympic Association has contended the three are eligible because they have played less than 10 NHL games. The COA and the International Ice Hockey Federation accepted the ruling.

Miller said he agrees with the definition, but not with the timing. He said the IIHF agreed to it two months after the U.S. team had been selected.

## Games Torch Is Becoming A Hot Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

**SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia** —

The International Olympic Committee said Thursday that it will not block plans to have the Olympic torch relayed across the United States to Los Angeles in a charity run for youth groups that will cost sponsors \$3,000 a kilometer.

The Greeks have complained about commercialization of the relay. Both the Greek government and the mayor of Olympia, where the torch is traditionally lit and begins its journey to the Olympic host city, have threatened to not help light the torch unless the Los Angeles organizers drop the sponsorship plans.

But Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, told a news conference: "The Olympic torch and the flame are the property of the IOC, not of Olympia. The mayor of Olympia and the Greek Olympic Committee are only the guardians."

"We decide on the details of the torch relay, and we had already approved Los Angeles' plans last November."

The Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee wants 10,000 kilometers of the flame's 19,000-kilometer relay through the United States open to sponsorship with the funds going toward building sports centers for handicapped children.

(UPI, AP)

## South African Quietly outruns the World

By Alan Cowell  
*New York Times Service*

**LADYBRAND, South Africa** — Leliehoek Pleasure Resort, set in a valley strewn with huge boulders, is about as far from the world of big-name track and field as could be imagined.

There are no armies of coaches, no specialty foods, no sophisticated weights and pulleys. There is not even a running track, let alone a gymnasium. If you want to run, you run paths and tracks through a pine forest.

From its lawns and paddocks, the eye is led to the abrupt cragginess of the mountains of Lesotho, where thunderheads build like giant armies at the hot and rainy time of the summer. Children gambol around the fenced-off swimming pool. Their parents sit on the verandas of modest, rented bungalows, sipping cool drinks.

Walking through it on the paths and tracks, is Zola Budd, the world's fastest woman at 5,000 meters, a wisp of a girl — 5 feet 2 1/4 inches and 83 pounds (1.58 meters and 37.6 kilos) — so small and slender that her sturdiness is apparent only when she pounds through a rigorous training regime.

Somehow, the 17-year-old South African student did not seem out of place, training with her high school classmates from Bloemfontein, at this family resort. The mantle of sudden celebrity does not fit easily on these tiny shoulders. And there is no basking in the limelight that has engulfed her since Jan. 5, when she broke the world 5,000-meter record at Stellenbosch with a time of 15 minutes 1.83 seconds.

That is perhaps just as well. Although she has proved herself a distance runner of world class, faster than Mary Decker of the United States, whose record she broke, she may never have a chance to compete against her peers from other countries. She is South African and her country is an international pariah, excluded from virtually all major international events because of its racial policies. Her record time will not be recognized because South Africa has been suspended by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the world governing body of track and field.

Leliehoek Pleasure Resort lies about 300 miles (480 kilometers) south of Johannesburg, close to a town

called Ladybrand that has not changed all that much for decades. The town spent \$19,000 recently trying to publicize itself, without success; in recent weeks, it achieved greater fame because a local coach, Peter Labuschagne, Budd's coach, prefers it the way it was — a place of tranquillity and relaxation for his star athlete to train without pressures.

Labuschagne has been training Budd for six years, since she was a student at the school in Bloemfontein where he is a teacher. A former college athlete (whose athletic career, he said, never amounted to much), Labuschagne first realized that he had a potential champion on his hands when Budd turned in a time of 4:19 for 1,500 meters. After a four-month training buildup, she had cut this down, he said, to 4:09. "Then I knew she was very good," he said.

There is a kind of homespun informality about the training. Labuschagne times his charges on a cracked digital wrist watch. No one in the group of classmates comes anywhere near Budd for style or speed.

They cook for themselves in rented accommodations and set their training periods according to the likelihood of rain. On the paths and tracks, Budd runs barefoot, but on rough ground she wears shoes that seem almost too heavy for her feet.

The intention behind the sessions, however, is more serious. Labuschagne acknowledges that South Africa's ostracism from world sport means that "motivating an athlete of her potential is very difficult" in the absence of tough competition.

"But because she likes running so much, she keeps on. And there's always something to keep her going," he said. Thus, the next target is the world 3,000-meter record. Her best time so far is 8:39. The aim for this season is to get that down to 8:32. Next year, the effort will be to better the 8:26.78 record of Svetlana Ulanova of the Soviet Union. The long-term project is first to excel at 10,000 meters and ultimately the marathon. "Her big future lies in the marathon," Labuschagne said.

Budd, the daughter of a businessman of English-speaking descent and an Afrikaner mother, started competitive running because she, as a child, she enjoyed running anyhow. Her background is modest, and there is no athletic tradition in the family, which lives now on a small farm outside Bloemfontein, in

South Africa's Orange Free State. She is not so fluent in English as in Afrikaans.

By her own account, her life style is not complicated — she has no special diet during training. She is to begin studies in political science and the African language called Sotho this year at the University of the Orange Free State.

When she bettered the record at Stellenbosch, slicing almost 7 seconds off Decker's record of 15:08.26, she encountered blustery winds on one straight and a turn, so she reckons she might have done better. "I knew I was running fast, but I didn't realize that I'd beaten the record," she said.

The sporting ban that restricts her ability to compete outside South Africa seems only slightly troublesome. "It's a drawback in some ways," she said, "but there are other things that compensate for being in South Africa. When I run I know that people outside take notice of my times so it really is not so isolated. And when we run a race, particularly at Stellenbosch, the crowd helps you to run well."

Budd is as much South Africa's sweetheart as Decker is America's, perhaps more so, when you are isolated and reviled, anything that proves you can beat a hostile world on its own terms has a special flavor of success.

In training, Labuschagne said, Budd runs 10 to 13 miles a day, reducing this in the times when she is concentrating on speed work, to about 30 miles a week. For road racing and cross-country, she wears shoes, but on the track, her style is always barefoot.

That is not too surprising. In this part of the world, where the days are rarely too cold and the nights only occasionally record sub-freezing temperatures, many a child, white or black, goes barefoot.

Budd says that shoes are simply a handicap on the track. A lot of the people he coaches, Labuschagne said, feel shoes slow them down. He has tried to persuade Budd to wear spikes, he said, but after a couple of laps she discards them.

When she trains here at the resort, she is treated pretty much the same as her classmates. Here, people come to camp and vacation among the pines and hills, and don't seem to raise their eyebrows too much when a world-beating willof a girl in blue satin shorts, mauve top and tiny gold earrings strides by.

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